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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reagan Radio Address on INF Count Assailed AA 1
Figures Cited 'Absurd' [Bogachev] AA 1
Tactical Weapons Discussion 'Faulty' AA 2
World Media Seen Touting Andropov INF Proposals AA 3
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Chervov Reviews INF, Conventional 'Equilibrium' AA 5
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct]
Scientists' Antinuclear Responsibility 'Special' AA 11
[Yemelyanov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Oct]
Scoville Cited on U.S. Arms Control Policy AA 13
Soviet INF Delegation Meets French Peace Group AA 13

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Deputy Foreign Ministers Assess World Situation BB 1
[PRAVDA 29 Oct]
Socialist Economic Crisis Charge Rebuffed BB 2
[Pankov in TRUD 28 Oct]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Andropov to 'Physicians Against Nuclear War' CC 1
[PRAVDA 30 Oct]
U.S. 'Pacific Tilt' Seeks Japan, ASEAN Alliance CC 2
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 27 Oct]
USSR General on TV Film 'Who Threatens Peace' CC 5
[Volkogonov]
USSR Delegate Addresses Helsinki CSCE Meeting CC 6
African States at UN Condemn Grenada 'Invasion' CC 6
Nicaragua Asks UN Debate on Grenada 'Invasion' CC 7
Protests on Grenada Issued as UN Documents CC 7
Soviet UN Delegate Discusses Iran-Iraq War CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan's Grenada, Lebanon Address Rebutted A 1
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA]
Domestic Reaction to U.S. 'Adventurism' Depicted A 1
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA]
Zagladin Assails Current U.S. Foreign Policy A 2
[Rome IL MONDO]
Harriman, Ball Cited Urging U.S.-USSR Dialogue A 3
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
PRAVDA Readers Respond to 'CIA in USSR' Articles A 3
[Stepichev, 27 Oct]

CHINA

Comparison on Wu Xueqian-Ilichev Talks in Beijing B 1
Coal Industry Delegation Pays Visit to PRC B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

South Korea Accused of Raising Tensions C 1
Chon's 'Undisguised Threat' C 1
'War Hysteria' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Oct] C 1
U.S. Blamed [PRAVDA 28 Oct] C 1
Soviet Specialists Receive DPRK Awards [PRAVDA 26 Oct] C 2
Soviets Warn Ships From KAL Search Area [AFP] C 3
Visits by Mongolian Officials Reported C 3
Batmonh Stops in Moscow [PRAVDA 27 Oct] C 3
Ustinov Awards Counterpart C 4
Kapitsa, Mongolia's Yondon Discuss Bilateral Ties C 4
Japan's 'Support' for Invasion of Grenada Hit [Afonin] C 4

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Seen as Source of Pakistani 'Repressions' [Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 26 Oct] D 1
USSR Presidium Congratulates Maldives Premier [IZVESTIYA 20 Oct] D 1
Indian Separatists' Links With CIA Alleged [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Oct] D 3
Afghan Rebels Hand Over USSR Soldier to Red Cross D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Aliyev-Led Delegation Continues Visit to Vietnam E 1
CPSU-CPV 28 Oct Hanoi Meeting E 1
'Cordiality,' 'Full Identity' E 3
Ryzhkov Addresses Meeting [PRAVDA 31 Oct] E 5
Aliyev Speaks on Relations E 6
Cooperation Document E 7
Aliyev To Tour Country E 7
CPSU Party Workers Visit Vietnam 13-20 Oct [PRAVDA 26 Oct] E 8
Vasilets: UN Discussion of Kampuchea 'Interference' E 8
Kampuchean Statement E 9
Lao Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. Grenada Move E 9

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR-Polish Science, Technology Protocol Signed [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 Oct] F 1
Polish-Hungarian Communique Stresses Unity [Levin] F 1
Soviet, Bulgarian Management Experts Confer [IZVESTIYA 27 Oct] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Leaders Ignore Public Opinion on Deployment G 1
[Portugalov in IZVESTIYA 26 Oct]
Brandt Comments on Andropov's Replies to PRAVDA G 3
SPD Leaders Respond to Andropov Statement G 4
Ponomarev Receives FRG Greens Delegation G 4
Arkhipov Confers With FRG's Ruhrgas President [PRAVDA 21 Oct] G 5
'Classified Document' on UK Deployment Cited G 5
Belgium Expels Two USSR Diplomats for Espionage [AFP] G 6
Patolichev Meets Belgian Foreign Trade Official G 6
[PRAVDA 29 Oct]
French Military Budget Stresses Nuclear Weapons G 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Oct]
Danish Foreign Minister on Visit to Moscow G 7
Arrival Reported G 7
Meeting With Gromyko G 7
Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Arrives G 9
USSR-Spanish Technical Cooperation Talks End G 9
[IZVESTIYA 28 Oct]
Strautmanis-Led Delegation Departs Cyprus G 9
Barkauskas, Marchuk Attend Turkish Fete G 10
Finnish Trade Minister Meets USSR Officials [PRAVDA 19 Oct] G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebanon Reconciliation Talks Open in Geneva H 1
Syrian Leader Meets Al-Fatah Official H 1
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Syrian, Iranian Sources Cited on Beirut Blasts H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Oct]
Protocol Signed With PDRY Journalists' Group H 2
[IZVESTIYA 26 Oct]
'Arafat Receives Soviet 'Official' Delegation H 2
[North Lebanon VOP]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Kuznetsov Receives Guinean Envoy's Credentials J 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Oct]
Mozambique President Receives Soviet Muslims J 1
Malagasy Independence Party Holds 10th Congress J 1
Soviet Delegate Speaks J 1
CPSU CC Congratulations J 2
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
PAIGC Delegation of Party Workers Visits J 2
[PRAVDA 26 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Grenada Operation 'Bloody Massacre' K 1
[Ponomarev]
U.S. 'Piratic' Aggression Against Grenada Scored K 2
[Goncharov]
U.S. Concocting 'Giant Fabrication' in Grenada [Sobolev] K 3
Plan for 'Puppet' Leader in Grenada Viewed [Goncharov] K 3
Reagan TV Address on Grenada Action Assailed [Yuryev] K 5
U.S. Justifications for Grenada Attack Rejected [Biryukov] K 6
Grenadian 'Patriots' Resisting U.S. 'Aggressor' K 6

After Grenada, U.S. Seen Eyeing Central America K 7
'Sights' on Nicaragua, Cuba K 7
Tegucigalpa Meeting Noted K 8
Nicaraguan Vigilance Stressed K 8
[Belyat in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Ortega on U.S. 'Aggression' K 9
Nicaragua Message to UN K 9
Guyana's Burnham Interviewed on Grenada Events K 10
[IZVESTIYA 29 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Cites Soviet-Bolivian Joint Statement K 11
[26 Oct]
Chernenko, Ponomarev Meet With Mexican Socialists K 12
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Mexican Delegates Depart K 14
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
USSR, Costa Rica Exchange National Day Messages K 14
[IZVESTIYA 20 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Rashidov, Kapitonov Address Uzbek Aktiv R 1
[Gladkov, Mikimov in PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Rashidov Dies 'Suddenly'; Leaders Sign Obituary R 3
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Funeral Committee Named R 4
Funeral Preparations R 5
CPSU's Grishin Presents Awards at Kremlin R 5
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Gorbachev Pays Visit to Stavropol Kray 23-26 Oct R 5
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Demichev Addresses Arts Academy 26 Oct R 6
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kiev Military Council R 6
[Lyapkalo in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Oct]
Correction to Shcherbitskiy Kharkov Address R 7
AFP: TV News Editor Demoted for 'Mistakes' R 7
Republic Papers Report Personnel Changes R 7
Orel Oblast Raykom Chief Expelled From Party R 8
[PRAVDA 20 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Oil Consumption Plagued by Waste, Fraud S 1
PRAVDA Views Local Planning Organs' Problems [Taov, 17 Oct] S 2
Initiative on Consumer Goods Quality Approved [PRAVDA 15 Oct] S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Mid-October Weather, Crops [Platonova, 23 Oct] T 1
Briefs: RSFSR Agriculture Award T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports 29 Oct Launch of Cosmos-1507 U 1
Meteorological Earth Satellite Launched 28 Oct U 1
Salyut-7 Crew Continues Orbital Activities U 1
Agricultural Observations U 2

REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS ON INF COUNT ASSAILED

Figures Cited 'Absurd'

LD010006 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS analyst of military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Reagan's latest radio speech was couched in the sensational manner customary of the present administration and included infusions of sheer fancy. For the entire purpose of the speech was to blame the Soviet Union for the impasse at the Geneva talks and to justify in the eyes of the world public Washington's intention to deploy hundreds of new destabilising American missiles in Western Europe.

When evaluating the nuclear forces of the sides in Europe the President of the United States used really absurd data, contending in particular that the present balance between the USSR and NATO is supposedly characterised by a ratio of 350 to zero in favour of the Soviet Union. With his typical "forgetfulness" Reagan, naturally, did not say a word either about the 162 British and French nuclear missiles or the 700 medium-range bombers targeted on socialist countries.

Neither did Reagan chose to speak of the 3,056 nuclear warheads intended for use by NATO medium-range weapons. Instead he advertised in every way NATO's decision to remove from Western Europe 1,400 units of tactical nuclear weapons as a step supposedly facilitating progress at the talks in Geneva.

But tactical weapons have nothing to do with the problems discussed at the Geneva talks and cannot be compared in any way with the warheads carried by medium-range delivery vehicles. These tactical nuclear munitions are hopelessly dated and are said by Western specialists to be long overdue for the garbage heap.

What we are talking about are 300 nuclear mines in the border areas of the FRG -- they are literally covered with rust and only pose a threat to the population of nearby West German towns and settlements -- 900 obsolete artillery shells which the NATO Command had planned to phase out already in 1977 because of their unreliability, and 200 "Nike-Hercules" anti-aircraft rockets which, as admitted by NATO officials themselves, are incapable of coping with modern aircraft.

More than that, the warheads mentioned with such emotion by Reagan will be replaced later on with new, more modern ones after the outcry over the Pershings and cruise missiles subsides. This is admitted by Western experts. In the course of the next five years all the 6-7 thousand units of nuclear arms in Europe will be replaced by new ones. So what we are dealing with are plans of qualitatively perfecting nuclear arms in Western Europe while retaining or even increasing their overall number.

The show staged by Reagan about withdrawing old NATO munitions was needed by him for just one purpose: to impose on the world public the American conclusion about the "constructiveness" of the United States position at the Geneva talks and to camouflage the essence of the military plans of the United States directed at the attainment of military superiority.

Tactical Weapons Discussion 'Faulty'

LD311924 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- Resorting to lies and cheap propaganda tricks and taxing its resourcefulness Washington continues its attempt to belittle the importance of the new constructive Soviet initiatives directed at taking the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe out of the impasse. At the same time the White House tries to justify its aggressive plans to deploy at all cost a new generation of American nuclear-missile arms in Western Europe. This was patently demonstrated by President Reagan's latest radio address to the country.

The head of the White House tried to hol: the Soviet Union to blame for the absence of progress in Geneva. To listen to him it is the USSR that is intensifying the arms race. But it is well known that it is Reagan who proclaimed the monstrous doctrine of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars, imposed on the United States a long-term programme of "rearming America" with a price tag of more than two trillion dollars, and continues churning out ever new military-strategic concepts further spiraling the arms race.

In order to substantiate his charge Reagan had to resort to cheating. He deliberately mixed different, totally unrelated things, that is, he bunched together with the Geneva talks tactical nuclear arms, which are not on the agenda of the talks, and also nuclear battlefield weapons. On putting these categories under the single vague heading of arms with a shorter range Reagan wanted to convey the impression that NATO's measures to change the number of these weapons supposedly are somewhow related to the Geneva talks and the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. In so doing he praised to the sky the withdrawal from Western Europe three years ago of a thousand units of tactical weapons, carried out in accordance with a NATO decision adopted in 1979, and the agreement reached last Thursday by the defence ministers of the North Atlantic bloc to withdraw another 1,400 units of such weapons from that area.

The President used a similarly faulty method trying to prove the "constructiveness" of his overall approach to disarmament stating that with due account for this reduction the NATO nuclear arms in Europe would be cut by a third as compared with 1979 and that as a result of this NATO would have the lowest level of nuclear arms of the past 20 years. He contended that NATO would withdraw at least 5 units of nuclear arms for each new nuclear warhead should the talks in Geneva produce an accord.

The figures rattled off by Reagan will delude only those who know little about these issues and readily accept at face value the administration's eye-catching slogans. As to all the rest, it is clear to them that Reagan has restorted to his latest tricks with the only aim of covering up the planned considerable expansion of the most dangerous component of the NATO nuclear arsenal -- the medium-range missiles intended for delivering the first strike, for unleashing a "limited" nuclear war in Western Europe.

As to the answers by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA, it was by no means easy for the American President to shrug off the new proposals of the Soviet side on the limitation of nuclear arms contained in them because these answers have already evoked the broadest response in the world. It was then that he resorted to his standard practice: Without responding to the Soviet proposals and even without specifying their essence he declared that they would be "studied" and then discussed in Geneva.

At the same time Reagan contended that the United States purportedly has placed on the negotiating table all elements of a mutually advantageous accord and that now the ball was in the Soviet side of the court. But in reality, as it is well known, it is the United States that is doing everything to torpedo the Geneva talks.

In other words, there was not a grain of constructiveness in the President's speech -- just falsity and propaganda. The whole of his speech is new evidence of the utter determination of the United States to deploy its new missiles in Europe at all cost. The same, as observers note, is indicated by the sharp anti-Soviet rhetoric that continues to characterise all of the President's public appearance. This is not the behaviour of a person who genuinely strives for serious agreement with the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks in the remaining weeks.

WORLD MEDIA SEEN TOUTING ANDROPOV INF PROPOSALS

PM281514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "The Soviet Land's Goodwill"]

[Text] 27 Oct -- The international public and press are focusing attention on Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions. Prominent politicians and public figures in various countries and foreign news media stress that the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace, is prepared to make bold decisions in order to remove the nuclear menace from Europe and strengthen security on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. There is mention of the deep love of peace, the realism and genuine constructiveness which are to be found in the foreign policy initiatives put forward in Yu.V. Andropov's replies.

The Soviet Union is again demonstrating its steadfast desire to uphold and strengthen peace, it is demonstrating its goodwill and is displaying flexibility in the quest for concrete decisions at the Geneva talks while meeting the essential requirement: The equilibrium of medium-range forces must not be upset, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes. It is the United States which is blocking the path of the escape from the deadlock at the Geneva talks. Essentially its line remains the same: to secure a significant military advantage by deploying the new U.S. missiles on West European soil.

The Soviet Union, whose policy is invariably distinguished by its realism and high sense of responsibility for the fate of world peace, has adopted a clear and constructive position at the Geneva talks, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO stresses. The USSR is convinced that the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe can go on unless the United States actually embarks on the deployment of its missiles in Europe. But the appearance of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as Yu.V. Andropov clearly and unequivocally stressed, will render the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible.

Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes the resolute and firm nature of Yu.V. Andropov's replies and the consistency of the USSR's foreign policy line aimed at eliminating the danger of war which is menacing the peoples. The important and far-reaching proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, the paper writes, create new opportunities for strengthening peace and the people's security. The peoples are waiting for a serious and realistic response to the Soviet initiatives from Washington.

By putting forward constructive new peace initiatives, Yugoslavia's POLITIKA states, the Soviet leader took a further step in the quest for concrete decisions on disarmament problems and demonstrated the USSR's readiness to seek a compromise. The Soviet Union believes that because of the U.S. position the Geneva talks are in a state of total deadlock and the future of the talks depends entirely on the U.S. position.

The Soviet leader, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, has announced new proposals in the arms control spheres, thus demonstrating the Soviet Union's flexibility. At the same time, he stressed most forcefully that the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe will make it impossible to continue the Geneva talks. The USSR has taken an important step by declaring that it is prepared not to deploy the new SS-20 missiles in its eastern regions should an agreement be reached in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and go into effect. The Soviet Union is also prepared to display extra flexibility on the question of medium-range carrier-aircraft. For its part, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that, as Yu.V. Andropov stressed, the Soviet Union will not allow any changes in the strategic military situation to NATO's advantage. At the same time, the paper writes, the USSR, displaying flexibility, has put forward proposals aimed at achieving progress at the Geneva talks.

The Soviet leader, the American ABC television company reports, has warned that the continuation of the Geneva talks will become impossible if NATO deploys the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe this December. But this statement was accompanied by interesting proposals. Yu.V. Andropov indicated his willingness to establish for the USSR and NATO equal total levels of medium-range carrier-aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range. Yu.V. Andropov also offered to freeze Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia on certain conditions.

The Soviet leader, AP reports, noted that even the most faithful U.S. allies realize that the Geneva talks are in a state of deadlock and are aware that the United States is to blame for this, and only bloc loyalty prevents them from acknowledging this openly.

Yu.V. Andropov, West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, has stated the Soviet Union's readiness to reach an accord on reducing medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe to identical levels for both sides both in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of charges on them. A new aspect of the Soviet proposal is the fact that as a result of this reduction the USSR would be able to have approximately 140 SS-20 missile launch installations in Europe, that is, fewer than the number of medium-range missile launch installations possessed by Britain and France. The USSR, West Germany's WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU states, has stressed that the new U.S. missiles must not be deployed in Europe as this would radically alter the entire strategic military situation in NATO's favor.

Yu.V. Andropov has, stated Britain's THE GUARDIAN stresses, that the talks currently being held in Geneva will not be able to continue if the United States goes ahead with the deployment of the missiles in Western Europe. However, the Soviet leader pointed out that if the United States refrains from deploying the missiles by the planned date it would be possible to continue the talks and the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. The Soviet Union is prepared to display flexibility on the question of establishing for the USSR and NATO equal total levels of medium-range carrier-aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range, that is, in the area which is very difficult and which is causing the most argument at the talks on medium-range nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union has said that the appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would render the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible, the French paper LE MATIN writes. This statement puts an end to the expectations of those Western politicians who maintain that Moscow will hold "serious" talks only when the deployment of the first U.S. missiles in Western Europe begins.

The new Soviet initiatives put forward in Yu.V. Andropov's replies will undoubtedly arouse great interest in West European countries, Japan's KYODO news service reports. These initiatives will be an even greater stimulus to the development of the mass anti-war, antimissile movement whose participants are opposing the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. By putting forward the new proposals designed to achieve progress at the Geneva talks, the USSR is demonstrating that it will continue to make efforts aimed at preventing the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. Yu.V. Andropov's statement that in the event an agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe is reached and goes into effect, the deployment of SS-20 missiles in eastern parts of the USSR will stop, is of special interest to Japan.

The USSR is displaying genuine flexibility and constructiveness at the Geneva talks, India's PTI stresses. The Soviet Union will not stop seeking an accord until the United States makes an accord impossible. This is a genuinely peace-loving and constructive position.

CHERVOV REVIEWS INF, CONVENTIONAL 'EQUILIBRIUM'

AU311430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 83 p 6

["Text" of speech by USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov given "a few days ago" in Hamburg: "Military Equilibrium and European Security"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET AND WEST GERMAN PUBLIC MET A FEW DAYS AGO IN HAMBURG AND DISCUSSED PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO EUROPEAN SECURITY. AT THE MEETING, SOVEIT MILITARY EXPERT COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV SPOKE ABOUT THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF MILITARY EQUILIBRIUM IN EUROPE. WE PUBLISH THE FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH.

THE SECURITY OF EUROPE CAN BE REAL AND RELIABLE ONLY WHEN IT RESTS ON THE FOUNDATION OF AN APPROXIMATE MILITARY PARITY AND CONSEQUENT REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES FACING EACH OTHER. The Soviet Union affirms with words and deeds its determination to abide by this principle.

However, in the West it is being asserted that, allegedly, the United States and NATO "lag" behind the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact in the military sphere, and therefore it is allegedly necessary that they "build up militarily." I think that it would be useful if I took a stance on this fundamental question.

Assessing the mutual correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is a complicated task. Even knowing accurate data about the quantity and quality of all weapons systems of both sides, it is almost impossible to arrive at an assessment, which, so to speak, is accurate to the last decimal point. The problem lies in the fact that the parameters of weapons systems are unusually varied; also diverse and the military doctrines of the two sides. Complicated also is the method of verifying them. But regardless of these difficulties, the conclusion at which military-political representatives of a number of states arrived when assessing the mutual correlation of the armed forces is unequivocal: ONE CAN SPEAK ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF AN APPROXIMATE PARITY AT PRESENT.

The strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States was created at the turn of the sixties and the seventies, when the Soviet Union -- to ensure its security -- built a nuclear potential comparable with that of America. The fact that a strategic equilibrium exists between the USSR and the United States of America was verified many times during the working out of the SALT II treaty, and that fact was affirmed by both sides.

Who Wants To Upset the Equilibrium, and Why

However, 1 and 1/2 years after the signing of the SALT II treaty (on 18 June 1979), President Reagan allegedly discovered its "Achilles heel" and began declaring that, allegedly, there is no parity between the United States and the USSR, and that the USSR has achieved a big edge in nuclear armament vis-a-vis the United States. How is one to explain that?

Is it possible, in a year or two, to achieve superiority and even marked superiority in strategic means that take a number of years to build up? Or did some new and unexpected facts come to light which were not taken into consideration before? No, no new facts came to light. The reason lies somewhere else: WASHINGTON HAS SET ITSELF THE GOAL OF LEAPING AHEAD AND UPSETTING THE ESTABLISHED EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES. And thus the "general program of America's rearmament" was adopted, a program which is now being rapidly implemented. For this reason the United States threw away the SALT II treaty, which was ensuring the equilibrium and preventing the American Administration from proclaiming to the whole world that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has superiority, although this is not the case.

Not a single U.S. Government could factually prove that the Soviet Union has ever had superiority over the United States, or that it would have infringed the principle of equality and equal security. Nothing like that happened in the past, and nothing like that is happening now. Also, the resolution approved by the 37th session of the UN General Assembly speaks of an existing approximate parity between the United States and the USSR. Now this is being confirmed by the Committee of U.S. Chiefs of Staff numerous White House experts, and well-informed American senators. Even the official American data, on which Edward Rowny draws during negotiations, state the the USSR and the United States have about the same number of warheads for ballistic missiles. But the United States has almost four times as many heavy bombers as the USSR. It is arming them with missiles with a flat flight trajectory (a total of 8,000 units are planned). Thus, if we wanted to talk about some imbalance that exists in the number of nuclear charges for strategic means, we would not ascertain a superiority in the USSR's favor.

On the Correlation of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Weapons In Europe

When comparing intermediate-range nuclear means, it is the carriers of nuclear weapons that are being taken as a unit of comparison: THAT IS, AIRCRAFT OR MISSILES WITH A RANGE OF 1,000 KM AND MORE. Until recently, the Pentagon and the Bundeswehr included precisely these devices in the intermediate-range systems.

The West speaks about an alleged superiority of Soviet intermediate-range means in Europe, and at the same time the proponents of that view are pretending that NATO has no intermediate-range means in Europe. THE UNITED STATES REFUSES IN NEGOTIATIONS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE U.S. FORWARD-BASED MEANS AND THE NUCLEAR ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. Thus, the question arises: To what means, then, belong the more than 3,000 American, British, and French nuclear warheads, fully prepared to destroy targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies?

For many years now an approximately equal number of intermediate-range nuclear means have been deployed in Europe. They consist of American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons stationed in the FRG, Great Britain, and Turkey, and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons aboard aircraft carriers cruising along the European coasts.

Great Britain has 64 Polaris A-3TK missiles at its disposal, France 98 missiles and 44 Mirage-IV bombers. NATO has a total of 162 land- and sea-based missiles, and more than 700 medium-range bombers. Their range (the action radius) of 1,000 to 4,500 km ENABLES THESE WEAPONS TO DESTROY TARGETS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE WARSAW PACT STATES, INCLUDING THE USSR, FROM ITS WESTERN BORDERS TO THE URALS.

Opposing these NATO missiles the USSR has SS-20, SS-4, SS-5 missiles, and medium-range bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, a total of 938 units.

The Real Threat of the British and French Nuclear Weapons

There is no doubt that one could discuss ad infinitum which type of aircraft to include in the intermediate-range means and which not to. But to demand that an equilibrium be created in this category of arms between the USSR and the United States only, ignoring the potential of the allies of the United States, CONSTITUTES AN ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES CREATED IN THIS REGION, AS WELL AS IN GENERAL. IN EUROPE THERE HAS NEVER EXISTED PARITY BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR MEANS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR. THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN PARITY BETWEEN THE USSR AND NATO. The United States now wants to change the existing situation, and thus ensure NATO's superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Carrying on discussions which hold that in the mutual correlation of forces the nuclear missiles of Great Britain and France cannot be counted on the NATO side -- that is, the more than 400 nuclear warheads on these missiles zeroed in on targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- is, to put it mildly, not serious. The game with words about the alleged "national character" of these countries' nuclear forces can deceive no one. These missiles exist. And it is obvious why they exist. One cannot fail to take them into consideration simply because the British and French nuclear means are, as is asserted, "under national command." This will not make the "potential enemy" feel any safer. A total of 162 nuclear charges are action-ready. This is no fiction. THIS IS A THREAT WHICH HAS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION, AND ONE HAS TO HAVE A COUNTERWEIGHT.

Great Britain and France are allies of the United States and NATO. The Pentagon, of course, regards their nuclear means as a force on its side.

A session of the NATO alliance's Nuclear Planning Group was recently held in Portugal. The British took a most active part in it. The so-called white paper of the British Government says verbatim that the British nuclear forces "ARE CAPABLE OF DEALING SUCH BLOWS TO THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE LEADING SOVIET OFFICIALS HAVE TO TAKE THEM INTO ACCOUNT." Well, we do take them into account. And not only in negotiations, but also in other contexts. The question arises as to whether it is suitable to brag about Great Britain's sovereignty when a uniform SIOP plan, a plan for jointly using nuclear arms against the socialist countries, exists in NATO, and when a vital part of this plan is the British nuclear missiles?

As far back as 1962, after Great Britain received the Polaris missiles for its submarines, it committed itself to incorporate these submarines in NATO Command's plans. IT IS ADHERING TO THIS COMMITMENT TO THIS VERY DAY. You read Mrs Thatcher's letter to President Reagan about the Trident II missiles, and you will again see that the alleged independence of British missiles is pure fiction.

With regard to France, let us mention that M. Woerner, FRG minister of defense, declared on 11 July 1983 in his interview for the Deutsche Welle radio station, in an absolutely knowledgeable way, that in case of a nuclear conflict, "FRANCE WILL BE STANDING ON NATO's SIDE FROM THE VERY FIRST SECONDS. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT ABOUT THIS."

Recently Mr Boenisch, FRG representative, declared that, allegedly, the "British and French strategic arms are not to be compared with the Soviet intermediate-range missiles."

Permit me to ask: For what reason are they not to be compared? They most certainly are, and to no small extent. THEY CAN BE COMPARED WITH THEM BOTH IN FLIGHT SPEED AND FLIGHT RANGE, AND ALSO IN THE STRENGTH OF THE CHARGE IN THEIR WARHEADS. If intercontinental ballistic missiles are compared with ballistic missiles on submarines at the strategic arms limitation talks, then intermediate-range missiles are not outside in such a comparison.

Washington's stubborn aversion to changing its approach to the issue of including the nuclear missiles of Great Britain and France in calculating the correlation of forces can be explained only in one way: THE UNREALISTIC U.S. STANDPOINT IS, IN FACT, DIRECTLY BASED ON THE NONINCLUSION OF THESE MEANS IN THE CALCULATIONS. Merely push away this artifically erected obstacle, and nothing will be left of the so-called zero option, or of the "interim solution," or of the claim about the "USSR's missile monopoly."

It is exactly for this basic reason that the United States has turned the issue of British and French missiles into the alpha and omega of negotiations, so that it can deploy its missiles in Europe, while referring to the "Russians' unwillingness."

"U.S. Flexibility" Does Not Exist

The various rumors spread in the West -- like information about "compromise solutions" or U.S. "flexibility" at negotiations, and including publicity about Reagan's so-called "new initiative" (which was proclaimed in the United Nations on 26 September) -- are all only propaganda maneuvers calculated to lull the West European public. IN FACT, NO "FLEXIBILITY" EXISTS. WASHINGTON DOES NOT WANT ANY AGREEMENT ON THE BASIS OF PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY, AND IT IS STRIVING BY ALL MEANS TO ACHIEVE THE DEPLOYMENT OF ITS MISSILES IN EUROPE.

But should the American missiles be deployed, the balance of forces will be disrupted in NATO's favor, both in Europe and on a worldwide scale. If we take into account the official data, and not propaganda declarations, we will find that the Pentagon intends to resolve a decisive number of strategic tasks with the aid of intermediate-range missiles. THAT IS WHY AN INCREMENT OF 600 MISSILES GREATLY ENHANCES THE U.S. STRATEGIC POTENTIAL AND CREATES A NEW THREAT TO THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Actually, even if we were to have more intermediate-range means than we have now, even then we would not be able to balance out this threat, because the Soviet means do not reach American territory.

THE TERRITORY OF THE USSR AND ITS ALLIES IS THREATENED BY TWO KINDS OF STRIKES: AN ATTACK BY U.S. CENTRAL SYSTEMS, AND AN ATTACK BY THEIR FORWARD-PLACED MEANS. Compared to the United States, the Soviet Union and its allies have nothing similar at their disposal.

The U.S. side is well aware of this supremacy. It has succeeded in preserving it during the SALT I and SALT II negotiations. But now it is not merely counting on maintaining it, it is also striving to enhance it.

On the Correlation of NATO's and the Warsaw Pact's Conventional Armed Forces

In the West they claim that, in this sphere, the Warsaw Pact is superior to the NATO alliance. Well, let us compare facts. It is well known that NATO has higher troop strengths (5.6 million) than the Warsaw Pact (4.9 million). The NATO countries have 1.5 times more inhabitants than the Warsaw Pact countries (620 million, against 375 million).

From this it follows that, IN THE RESERVE CONTINGENTS, THE SUPREMACY CLEARLY LIES ON NATO'S SIDE. Likewise, the production capacities of the NATO countries' armament industry are also greater than those of the Warsaw Pact. And NATO has more tactical nuclear weapons. It has at its disposal enormous conventionally armed forces, and in a number of its weapons it is distinctly superior to the Warsaw Pact.

Let us take, for instance, the numbers of combat-ready divisions that can be used for military operations without any mobilization measures. NATO has 84 such divisions in Europe (which include French and Spanish units), whereas the Warsaw Pact has only 78 divisions. The strength of a deployed American division amounts to 16,000-19,000 men; that of a Bundeswehr division 24,000 men. On the other hand, the divisions of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries consist of 11,000 men at most. From this it follows that NATO has supremacy in the number of the divisions themselves, and also a substantial supremacy in total numerical strengths.

Let us examine the QUESTION OF TANKS, which the West so frequently like to mention.

Whenever this suits them, prominent U.S. and NATO figures count only those tanks which are under the NATO Joint Command in Europe, that is, under General Rogers' command. However, in this way they emphatically reduce the real numbers of the existing tanks, of which they say that they have a mere 12,000-13,000. The point is that the equipment of NATO alliance troops (including French and Spanish armies) includes more than 18,000 tanks. In addition, up to 2,000 American tanks and 6,500 tanks of the West European countries are stored in European warehouses. In this way the total number of tanks (27,000) is no smaller than that of the Warsaw Pact.

If we assess the overal correlation of forces on both sides objectively, without any propaganda maneuvers, we will find the following: NATO surpasses the Warsaw Pact in the total number of men under arms and in the number of combat-ready divisions and antitank means, and it also has approximately the same strengths of artillery and armed technology as the Warsaw Pact. On the other hand, NATO has a slightly smaller number of tactical aircraft. Nevertheless, on the whole IT IS OBVIOUS THAT AN APPROXIMATE EQUILIBRIUM EXISTS IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.

Of course, military equilibrium has many aspects. It does not mean an absolute equilibrium; after all, an absolute equilibrium can never be reached.

It is necessary to make a deeper analysis of the strength and composition of armed forces on both sides. In comparing the conventional armies, NATO is using partial analyses. It does not take into account the human resources of the two sides; it does not include the forces of France and Spain in its calculations; it does not take into account those forces that are under national command; and it also does not take into account the arms and technology that lie waiting in arsenals. The data on Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces are artificially enhanced, and the distored result is presented as the mutual correlation of forces.

European Security and the Problem of Deployment

Quite a few people in the West believe that the deployment of Pershing II missiles and of missiles with a flat flight trajectory will strengthen the NATO alliance and consolidate European security. But this is a mere illusion.

From the military point of view, the new missiles will not yield the advantages they are apparently counting on, either to the NATO countries, or to the United States. And the political price for these missiles will be very high, both for the United States and for NATO -- it will be higher than the military gain.

These missiles will not contribute to consolidating European security. Who will be holding his finger over the launching button of the missiles? When can it happen that the button will be pushed? And, generally speaking, what are the Americans aiming at, in planning the missile deployment in Europe?

It is sufficient to ask these questions in order to immediately obviate the substance of what we are witnessing today: THE NEW AMERICAN MISSILES CAN BE USED PRIMARILY AS A FIRST-STRIKE WEAPON. The Pentagon is not counting on the new missiles in order to strengthen the defense of West European countries; it is counting on them as tools for striking against the vitally important facilities situated in the Warsaw Pact countries, and particularly in the western part of the USSR. In this way it intends to significantly decrease the Warsaw Pact's possibilities of taking retaliatory steps in the event of U.S. aggression. THE PERSHING II MISSILES HAVE A 2,500-KM FLIGHT RANGE AND THEY CAN REACH THE TARGETS SET FOR THEM 6-8 MINUTES AFTER BEING LAUNCHED. It is particularly this last fact that is changing the strategic situation and enhancing the extent of the war danger for the Soviet Union. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown openly stated that the Pentagon would acquire a pure, undoubtedly strategic, supremacy.

Western Europe is threatened by another aggressive turn in the U.S. nuclear strategy, at the cost of enormous dangers to which the European peoples are subjected. IN FACT, IN CASE OF A CONFLICT, THE PERSHINGS AND FLAT-TRAJECTORY MISSILES WOULD HAVE TO BE NEUTRALIZED BY RETALIATORY STRIKES OF GREAT FORCE AGAINST THE ENTIRE AREAS OF THEIR DEPLOYMENT.

Let us take, for instance, the FRG. Today it is a kind of nuclear warehouse. According to data supplied by the West German press, up to 7,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 nuclear arms carriers are deployed there, as well as several thousand tons of poisonous substances. Even now it is as though the FRG were lying on top of an atomic volcano. And its representatives are resolved to deploy on their territory an additional 108 launching facilities for Pershing II missiles, and about 100 flat-trajectory missiles capable of carrying hundreds of nuclear charges to their target, with a total charge of about 40,000 kilotons (in comparison, the Hiroshima bomb was about 18 kilotons).

Yuriy Andropov told Chancellor H. Kohl that the Soviet Union finds it hard to understand what advantage the FRG expects from the deployment of new American missiles, from our retaliatory measures, or from achieving the saturation of central Europe with all the mass-destruction weapons. The FRG territory is being turned into a launching pad of American first-strike offensive missiles. Again the danger is arising that a war will be unleashed from German territory.

And if this is the case, then the war danger for the FRG will m ly increase many times over. Already in 1951 W. Churchill said that the Western countries must not forget that, by building an American base on their territory, they are turning it into a target, or even a bull's-eye. What has changed since those times? Everybody who wants to deal seriously with this issue must ask: Whom will the deployment of the new missiles benefit?

The Soviet proposals show the way toward resolving the problem:

(1) THE USSR IS PREPARED TO RID EUROPE OF NUCLEAR ARMS -- BOTH INTERMEDIATE-RANGE AND TACTICAL ONES -- ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUALITY. THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT REPLIED TO THIS PROPOSAL.

(2) THE USSR PROPOSES ANOTHER VARIANT: TO CUT DOWN THE NUMBERS OF EXISTING INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY A FACTOR OF THREE. THE UNITED STATES HAS REJECTED THIS PROPOSAL.

(3) THE USSR HAS DECLARED THAT, IF AMERICAN MISSILES ARE NOT DEPLOYED, IT WILL RETAIN ON THE EUROPEAN PART OF ITS TERRITORY ONLY AS MANY MISSILES AS GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE, AND NOT ONE MISSILE MORE -- AND THIS ALSO COVERS CALCULATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS. LIKEWISE, THE NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE-RANGE CARRIER-AIRCRAFT MUST BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES.

What do the United States and NATO find unacceptable in the Soviet proposals? The USSR will retain fewer missiles and nuclear warheads than it had in 1976, before the deployment of SS-20 missiles; and fewer than in 1978, when the Soviet-West German declaration was signed that speaks of the equality of forces in Europe. The only ones who can reject such proposals are those who do not want an agreement to be reached.

The time has come to answer the question: either an agreement and a basic reduction of weapons, or the deployment of new American missiles and subsequent inevitable retaliatory steps by the USSR and its allies. To count on the possibility of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries being forced to make some unilateral concessions to the detriment of their security is quite hopeless. It is as Yuriy Andropov said: RETALIATORY MEASURES WILL BE FULLY JUSTIFIED, FROM ANY VIEW WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING THE HIGHEST MORAL VIEWPOINTS.

The variant of countermeasures is extremely undesirable for us. That is also why we are appealing to the United States and NATO to give up the "rearming" and not to disrupt the balance of forces.

SCIENTISTS' ANTINUCLEAR RESPONSIBILITY 'SPECIAL'

PM302027 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor V. Yemelyanov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Commission on Scientific Problems of Disarmament and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Protect the Earth From the Conflagration"]

[Text] Soviet scientists, just like all Soviet people and all people of goodwill and reason, are profoundly perturbed by the international situation which has developed. The militarist course of the incumbent U.S. Administration and the large-scale programs for the manufacture of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional -- pose a serious threat to peace. Convincing proof of this danger is provided by scientists from all fields of science and by engineers and military specialists who are in a position to correctly evaluate the consequences of the use of the types of mass destruction weapons which have been developed: They are capable of destroying all forms of life on earth.

Could it be that we human beings will be unable to find the strength to curb the attempts to unleash an atomic war? I am convinced that if mankind pools its actions and if scientists in all countries take an active stand against nuclear war, we will inevitably achieve the preservation and strengthening of peace.

This is what scientists said at the 33d Pugwash Conference. It convened in the Italian city of Venice and was devoted to an examination of the dangers of nuclear and other wars and the ongoing arms race.

The danger of the military threat that is hanging over the world has mobilized in the struggle for peace broad masses of people from all countries, of different races and nations, and with different ideologies and world outlooks. History has never before witnessed such powerful public movements in defense of peace as the ones typical of the contemporary period.

In Italy we also witnessed demonstrations by peace supporters protesting against the plans to deploy first-strike weapons on the island of Sicily.

The profoundly realistic evaluation of danger from the unrestrained accumulation of destructive potential contained in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, serves the cause of further activating the peace-loving forces and galvanizing their actions in the name of detente and curbing the arms race.

It is appropriate to note that the U.S. military concept of "limited" nuclear war is nothing new. This concept was voiced as far back as the early sixties by Edward Teller, "father" of the U.S. hydrogen bomb: He recommended that the United States start a "limited" nuclear war as soon as possible and conduct it "over an unlimited period of time."

Now these recommendations of E. Teller's have become directives from the mouth of the U.S. President!

And where does the United States intend to wage the "limited" but "protracted" nuclear war? Anywhere, of course, but on its own territory. Weapons for this purpose are deployed well in advance in U.S. bases situated in different parts of the world. The calculations are based on the premise that destruction as a result of combat operations using nuclear weapons will take place far from the United States and should not in any way affect U.S. territory. In this way U.S. business will gain huge superprofits.

There are quite a few sober-minded people among the scientists from capitalist countries with whom I had an opportunity to meet and talk at the Pugwash Conference. They understand that reliance on strength, reliance on war in relations with the socialist world, is madness in our days. There is only one reasonable way: peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Soviet scientists, just like all Soviet people, are not for the arms race; they are against it. We could find totally different uses for the funds that is now swallows up. But we will find a swift and effective response to any challenge by bellicose imperialism. Our first and most sacred duty is to ensure the security of our country and its allies. Lasting peace is the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's international policy. The range of initiatives proposed by the CPSU and the USSR Government have been described by people as a peace program for the eighties. And we are well aware that the peoples of the whole world are on our side in the struggle against the dangerous schemes by the preachers of a new war, the struggle for lasting peace.

Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force us, jointly with the fraternal socialist states, to be concerned, and seriously concerned, for the maintenance of our defense capability at the requisite level. We nevertheless always remember that military competition is not our choice. A world without weapons -- this is the ideal of socialism. From the very first days of Soviet power our state has unswervingly expressed readiness for frank and honest cooperation with all countries. Differences in social systems must not hinder this and do not hinder it wherever there is goodwill on both sides. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by the remarkable progress in the development of the USSR's peaceful cooperation with many West European countries.

Special responsibility rests nowadays with scientists: Science must serve humanity and not threaten its extinction. The activity and cohesion of people all over the world comprise an important condition for effective struggle against the nuclear threat, and they can be achieved only if, first and foremost, people are made aware of the consequences with which a nuclear clash is fraught.

SCOVILLE CITED ON U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICY

LD311429 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] San Francisco October 31 TASS -- Herbert Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association, former assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has sharply criticised Washington's stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The U.S. specialist writes in an article in LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper that the Reagan administration's refusal to consider the new peace proposals which have been put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and which are aimed at limiting nuclear arms in Europe, has demonstrated once again that the White House's arms control policy is one of inaction and disinterest, interspersed with bursts of rhetoric to alleviate public pressures and promote domestic political accommodation.

The article says that during the Reagan administration's first ten months in office, the arms-control process was at a standstill. Western Europe's popular anti-nuclear movement compelled it to sit down at the table of negotiations. At that time, the U.S. President came up with an "initiative" envisaging the so-called "zero option". In keeping with the "zero option" the European NATO member-states got a right to keep their nuclear arsenals while a unilateral disarmament was being imposed upon the Soviet Union. Mr Scoville emphasises that from the very outset it was clear that the zero-option proposal was non-negotiable. It was a zero-option for the Soviet Union, but not for the West.

Mr Scoville points out that continued European protests, particularly in the FRG, have forced the administration to revise its position several times since. However the administration's policy has remained essentially the same and is aimed at deploying "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles and at frustrating the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The U.S. stand at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms is totally unacceptable to the USSR. The U.S. specialist stresses that Washington's latest proposals in this field, which are being portrayed as a manifestation of flexibility, cannot serve as a basis for talks, since those proposals are aimed at destabilising the present nuclear balance.

Mr Scoville points out that the Reagan administration's renunciation of talks directed towards total ban on nuclear weapons' tests deserve censure, too.

SOVIET INF DELEGATION MEETS FRENCH PEACE GROUP

LD281122 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 28 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have meet here representatives of the French peace movement led by the movement's secretary Ledauphin.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS ASSESS WORLD SITUATION

PM311256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Consultative Working Meeting in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] A consultative working meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR was held in Ulaanbaatar on 26-27 October.

The participants in the meeting were received by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

During the meeting there was a thorough exchange of opinions on a number of topical questions regarding the situation in Asia and particular attention was paid to the tasks of ensuring peace and security on the continent.

The meeting noted that the present period is characterized by a sharp worsening of the international situation brought about by the attempts of the most reactionary circles headed by the United States to halt progressive world development. These circles regard as the main means of realizing their adventurist goals the upsetting of the military-strategic balance and the achievement of military superiority over the socialist world. They are stepping up their subversive actions and launching a hysterical psychological war against real socialism and the forces of national and social liberation. Seats of crises are being preserved or are emerging in different regions of Asia and Africa and also in Central America and the Caribbean where the United States is carrying out direct armed intervention.

The intrigues of the imperialist, expansionist, and other forces hostile to the cause of peace, national independence, and the peoples' social progress are intensifying in Asia. Washington is actively involving both its NATO partners and its Asian allies, above all Japan, in its military-political strategy vis-a-vis the Asian Continent. Attempts are being made to create a broad front directed against the socialist countries.

The situation in Asia is being particularly aggravated by the U.S. actions aimed at transforming parts of Asia and the Indian and Pacific Oceans into targets for interventionist actions by the Rapid Deployment forces and into a bridgehead for nuclear war.

The participants in the meeting confirmed their governments' well-known and united assessments and positions on the siutation in various parts of Asia particularly in the Near East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East.

Stress was laid on the profoundly principled and long-term significance of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration in Prague, the joint statement of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures adopted at the meeting in Moscow, the 28 September 1983 statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race, preventing nuclear war, and improving the political climate in the world particularly in Asia.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting nuclear systems in Asia and naval actions in the seas and oceans are extremely important. The proposal put forward by the USSR on holding talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East are acquiring increasing practical significance.

The participants in the meeting stressed the topicality of certain initiatives by Mongolia, the Indochinese states, the DPRK, and DRA, and other peace-loving Asian states. In this context full support was expressed for the Indochinese countries' peace proposals aimed at bringing about dialogue with the ASEAN states and the solution of disputes between them through struggle of the SRV, and the PRK in defense of their independence and sovereignty.

The active peace-loving efforts of India -- the largest nonaligned state -- are exerting a positive influence on the situation in Asia.

The participants in the meeting declared their readiness to study attentively any positive initiatives and to discuss them constructively with the aim of formulating measures to prevent the further deterioration of the situation in Asia and to strengthen mutual trust and security among the continent's states.

The determination to continue to wage a persistent struggle to ensure lasting peace in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and to develop relations of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation in this region as in other parts of the globe was affirmed.

The representatives of the countries participating in the meeting expressed the common conviction that the implementation of practical measures to strengthen peace and security in Asia, to overcome conflict situations and to remove military trouble spots caused by imperialist and other reactionary forces would meet the interests of all Asian countries.

The participants in the meeting agreed on specific steps to further expand cooperation and the coordination of activity in the light of the urgent tasks of the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and security in Asia.

The consultative working meeting in Ulaanbaatar was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CRISIS CHARGE REBUFFED

PM281532 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 October 1983 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Real and Mythical Crisis; What Is Behind the Latest Western Propaganda Fabrication" and under the rubric "Attention: Sabotage!", a 1,600-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Pankov on Western propaganda's propagation of the "myth" of an eastern bloc economic crisis. The West's main arguments, he says, are the situation in Poland, which it depicts as the natural outcome of a socialist economy, and the current slowing down of the economy's growth rate in the socialist countries. This, Pankov says, is the result of various factors, including the capitalist economic crisis, but constitutes only "growing pains," not a "crisis," which implies "reduction in production volume, growth in unemployment, and lowering of the living standard" -- which all feature in the current capitalist crisis. Pankov concludes that the spread of this "myth" is connected with capitalism's desire to make its crisis appear to be a "worldwide phenomenon" and is used as a basis for the thesis of socialism's "imminent collapse." But "socialism will ultimately be victorious in the economic competition between the two world systems," he says.

ANDROPOV TO 'PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR'

PM311107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

["Yu. Andropov's Reply to the Appeal of the Third International Congress 'World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War'"]

[Text] Moscow October 29 -- As was reported earlier, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin October 21 co-presidents of the internaitonal movement "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", Professor Bernard Lown (the USA), Academician Yevgeniy Chazov (the USSR), and vice-presidents of the movement Dr Dagmar Sorboe (Norway) and Professor Ole Wasz-Hoeckert (Finland).

The leaders of the movement handed over the text of a message addressed by the Third International Congress "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" to the heads of state of the Soviet Union and of the United States.

Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent the following reply to the co-presidents of the movement "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" on 26 October:

"It is with great attention and interest that I read the message passed on to me a few days ago, addressed by your authoritative forum to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. Regretably, a cold prevented me from meeting you personally in Moscow, but I would like to share with you some of my ideas in connection with your message.

"We regard it as a lofty humane call for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. This is is highly consonant with the ideas and feelings of the Soviet leadership, and of your entire people.

"I fully share your conclusion about the inevitability of the truly disastrous consequences of a nuclear war, once it should break out. You reveal an austere truth which the people should know to prevent the irreparable.

"It is very important that the work of your congress and the documents adopted by it show the growing awareness of the medical community of the need to active opposition to the nuclear threat. You formulated a program of priority measures which should be taken by nuclear powers. It does not essentially differ from what our country consistently advocates, toward which we direct our practical efforts."

"The Soviet Union rejects the idea of unleashing nuclear war under whatever pretext as reckless, and regards calls for one as criminal. Not the irresponsible attempts at making the people get accustomed to the idea of the admissibility of nuclear war, nor the striving for nuclear superiority, but the concentration of political will on the prevention of catastrophe, on ensuring the right of the people to life -- this is what, in our conviction, should today primarily determine the policy of the leaders of all states, above all, nuclear states.

"A unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the recent concrete proposal for a freeze on all nuclear arms, purposeful efforts to achieve an effective accord on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, to prevent a new cycle of their buildup, including in Europe -- all this is vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's contribution toward accomplishing the task which also brought your movement into being.

"We are prepared for radical solutions. The ball is in the other side's court. Like all people of good will, you may rest assured that the USSR will continue to do everything that depends on it to ease off international tension, to curb the arms race -- both on earth and in space -- and to prevent a nuclear blaze.

"I would like to wish all the members of the movement "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" success in their noble and indispensable mission.

"Respectfully

"Yu. Andropov"

U.S. 'PACIFIC TILT' SEEKS JAPAN, ASEAN ALLIANCE

PM280901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Washington's 'Pacific Tilt'"]

[Text] White House incumbents have repeatedly been convinced that when the time comes to seek reelection it is extremely useful to go on an effective foreign trip. And even better -- to link one's name to some foreign policy doctrine. In recent times such "novelties" have concerned American policy in Asia especially frequently: "the Johnson doctrine," "the Nixon doctrine," and "the Ford doctrine."

Preparing a trip around Asian countries in the Pacific, where the second largest grouping of U.S. armed forces abroad -- after West Europe -- is based, to coincide with his election campaign, the current President intended, according to press reports, to enunciate something akin to a "Reagan doctrine." That is, first, to declare his resolve to fully "reestablish the role" of the United States as the leading Pacific power and thereby bury once and for all the talk of a withdrawal from Asia engendered by the "Vietnam syndrom." Second, to make Japan and South Korea active U.S. allies and vassals. Third, and last, to try to draw ASEAN -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore -- into U.S. schemes.

Therefore Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia were included in the itinerary initially. Washington wanted the leaders of all the ASEAN states to assemble in Jakarta for Reagan's arrival. But they regarded this idea of "forming up" as demeaning. Thailand and the Philippines had to be added to the program. But here a new difficulty arose. Since the assassination of opposition leader Aquino at Manila airport, the situation in the Philippines has sharply deteriorated. "Wide anti-American demonstrations in Manila would go against the impression of stability and friendship that the White House wanted to create by Reagan's visit to the ASEAN countries," the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes. Thus, so as not to put Philippine President Marcos in an awkward position, Indonesia and Thailand had to be removed from the program along with the Philippines.

Commenting on this curtailed itinerary of Reagan's, U.S. observers note that, strictly speaking, no other avenues for an effective foreign policy demarche remained open to the President: Neither West Europe, the Near East, nor Central America promise him political dividends in the campaign year. But in the opinion of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, this decision shows in addition the growing influence of the so-called "Pacific lobby" in the Reagan administration.

The views of this group, which U.S. journalists call the "California Mafia," can be judged from remarks by Norman Bailey, head of policy planning in the National Security Council.

The center of world economic activity, he asserts, is increasingly shifting toward the Pacific. This is characteristic both of the United States itself (California is naturally used as the example) and of the capitalist world as a whole. The growth of economic activity in the Pacific, however, occurs partly in a political vacuum. And it would be easier for the United States to fill it in close cooperation with Japan.

In the "Pacific lobby's" opinion, the tendency of Washington and Tokyo to form a bloc together at meetings of the "Big Seven" show that the interests of the United States and Japan coincide more often than those of the United States and West Europe. The results of Williamsburg, the "Californians" allege, showed that it is easier for the United States to insist on its own way if the two Pacific powers act in unison.

From this, the "Pacific lobby" concludes that Japan should be seen not simply as the cornerstone of U.S. Asian policy, but as the main U.S. partner on a global scale. It cannot be ruled out that this concept is partly meant to blackmail the NATO allies. If, they say, the West Europeans continue to vacillate in pursuing a common strategy, the United States will be forced willy-nilly to change its policy priorities and become primarily not an Atlantic but a Pacific power.

The "Californians" also consider that cooperation between the United States and Japan in the new center of economic activity will prevent a further exacerbation of the trading contradictions between the two states. It was with this hope that Washington supported the Tokyo-born idea of creating a so-called "Pacific community." Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and also the ASEAN members are named along with the United States and Japan as possible participants in this regional associations.

The Pacific countries now account for more than half of U.S. foreign trade turnover and over two-thirds of Japanese foreign trade turnover. Washington realizes that the main beneficiary of economic integration in the region will be Tokyo. But it hopes that the creation of the "Pacific community" will weaken the onslaught of Japanese goods on the U.S. market.

However, this project attracts U.S. ruling circles primarily not for trade and economic reasons, but for military-political ones. The White House sees it as an additional opportunity to forge into a common chain the NATO and ANZUS blocs and Washington's bilateral alliances with Tokyo and Seoul, and simultaneously also make the ASEAN states accomplices in its imperialist intrigues.

The attempts to make a single team out of the Pacific allies fit in with the global regrouping of forces undertaken by the Pentagon to make up for the loss of U.S. positions in the Persian Gulf (after the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran) and in Southeast Asia (after the failure of U.S. intervention in Indochina). Having declared the oil-bearing regions of the Near East to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests," Washington has set about building up the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf approaches.

This regrouping of forces required some of the warships of the 7th Fleet to be sent from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, and also the tasks of the Pacific-based strategic aviation to be changed. It was in this connection that the question of sharing the military burden with partners in the region arose.

Although the ANZUS bloc's sphere of activity is formally restricted to the Pacific, Washington managed to get Australia to promote the growth of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean too. The Australian port of Cockburn Sound has been made available as a base for U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers and missile-carrying submarines and the airfields at Darwin and Learmonth for stopovers by B-52 bombers flying from Guam toward the Persian Gulf.

And through Australia, Washington is trying to step up its military ties with the ASEAN countries. When Britain withdrew its armed forces from the Strait of Malacca zone, it agreed to maintain certain forms of military cooperation between Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore. Now Canberra is calling for this agreement, which was frozen for many years, to be remembered, and for a return to the practice of joint maneuvers, as well as other contacts among the four countries' armed forces.

Drawing the ASEAN countries into the imperialist blocs' orbit and involving them more deeply in confrontation with the states of Indochina is the Pentagon's cherished dream. It needs tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border as a pretext for reopening the bases in Thailand that were used during the Vietnam war.

The redeployment in the Indian Ocean of a considerable part of U.S. Far East military potential and, linked with this, the need to make its allies take a more active role and to create a new military-political structure in the Asia-Pacific region is but one of the reasons behind the "Pacific tilt" in Washington's policy.

The second, and no less vital, reason is linked with the intention to turn East Asia into a front line for deploying U.S. forward-based nuclear means. This scheme has the same goal as in West Europe: to bring first strike weapons nearer to Soviet territory and to use allied countries as lightning rods meant to divert nuclear retribution onto themselves. While the ships of the 7th Fleet and the U.S. Pacific-based strategic bombers are being equipped with cruise missiles, the Pentagon has started talking about deploying other new systems of "theater weapons" in the Far East too. A U.S. Defense Department report published this fall named Japan as "one of the most suitable candidates" for the deployment of cruise missiles.

South Korea is also a U.S. nuclear outpost. The Washington information center on military problems calculated that around 700 units of tactical nuclear weapons are deployed on its territory. It is also planned to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile systems in the country.

In the opinion of the newspaper YOMIURI, the exclusion of three Southeast Asian countries from the itinerary for Reagan's November trip implies that he will be looking for weightier results from his trip to Japan. Most observers expect new demands for an increase in the "self-defense forces'" contribution to the Pentagon's Asian strategy and demands for military ties in the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle to become active.

Both Reagan and Nakasone want military-political questions to be the core of the talks so as to deal as little as possible with the deteriorating trade and economic contradictions between the United States and Japan, since discussion of these painful facts is currently disadvantageous for both of them on the domestic political scene. As for the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan, he sees a strengthening of the tripartite military coalition as a prop for his antipopular regime.

Reagan's forthcoming trip is thus an integral part of the efforts that Yu.V. Andropov, characterizing the U.S. militarist line, spoke of as attempts to revive Japanese militarism and tie it to the NATO bloc's military-political machine. These efforts, with their undoubted anti-Soviet thrust, are a threat to peace and security in the entire Asian and Pacific region and run radically counter to the interests of Asia's peoples.

The notorious "Pacific tilt" in the White House's policy in general, like the U.S. President's planned trip to Asia right on the eve of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, therefore has the same old hegemonist ulterior motive: to increasingly tighten the grip on the allies in the East and blackmail the allies in the West.

USSR GENERAL ON TV FILM 'WHO THREATENS PEACE'

ON291533 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0750 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Introduction to the documentary film "Who Threatens Peace" by Lieutenant General Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, Phd]

[Text] Never before has the struggle for preserving peace been so acute and tense. The people at the pinnacle of power in Washington, viewing the world through the cross-wires of a gun sight, incessantly nudge mankind to the brink, past which a world nuclear war could begin. The people who today perform on the political stage of the West are essentially running the enormous and immense risk of nuclear cataclysm.

In his statement, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov clearly, simply, and definitely said that the culprits of today's tensions and threat of nuclear war are the people in Washington -- Washington politicians -- who are nudging the world toward war. Much evidence and many facts show this. I will cite only a few arguments.

The first argument is that today's NATO and U.S. leaders not only make proclamations about and prepare for nuclear confrontation, but have also essentially proclaimed a readiness to destroy socialism as part of their program. The preamble to the directive on the development of the U.S. Armed Forces for 1984-88 frankly states that the U.S. Armed Forces must be ready to destroy socialism as a social system -- no more, no less. And this is signed by the U.S. President. After this, can one believe a President who proclaims from the UN rostrum that he prays to God to grant the people the most blessed gift called peace? Truly, the hypocrisy of Washington politicians is limitless.

The second argument is that the danger -- of course -- comes not only from doctrinal aims and aggressive ideas of a strategic nature; it also comes from concrete preparations. It is well known that the Pentagon today is implementing some 400 military programs: The construction of MX Peacekeeper and Midgetman missiles, long-range cruise missiles, "Ohio"-class nuclear submarines, and many, many others. The conveyor of death is in essence constantly operating. For instance, Congress recently approved more than $280 billion for military needs. The participants of the Pugwash Conference said that these funds would be sufficient to turn the largest desert in the world -- the Sahara -- into a blossoming oasis. In essence, today's U.S. military budget resembles a most lofty spire which sweeps and towers over the flat plain of other programs.

The third argument is that today, Americans and their NATO allies, despite the protests of world and European public opinion, despite the many constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, and despite the existing balance of intermediate-range missile forces in Europe, are trying to drag nearly 600 new U.S. missiles into the old world. It is clearly obvious that this would further increase the risk of nuclear war. At the same time the U.S. President in his recent address proclaimed that a horrible, Russian missile threat was looming over the United States. How can one forget here the remarkable statement by Vladimir Ilich Lenin referring to a similar situation as far back as 1917. He said that those who shout about red militarism are nothing but political swindlers who themselves do not believe such stupidity.

In essence all these arguments -- and there are many of them -- only reaffirm that the NATO leadership and people at the pinnacle of power in Washington have not abandoned their chimerical hopes of overcoming socialism.

The film presented today to Soviet television viewers -- and we hope that foreign television viewers will also see it -- is devoted to this topic and this vital problem: Who threatens peace, and how to preserve it?

The Soviet people know that, thanks to the concerns of the party, the Soviet Armed Forces possess everything necessary -- I stress, everything necessary -- to curb the aggressor if he decides on a nuclear venture.

The Soviet Armed Forces today are not only a force that defends our fatherland and the cradle of all our achievements and hopes but are also a force that defends the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization; together with the armies of the fraternal countries, the Soviet Armed Forces today are a powerful guarantee of peace and security of the peoples. Prior to viewing this film, one can say that all challenges directed at us will not go unanswered.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES HELSINKI CSCE MEETING

LD282311 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Helsinki October 28 TASS -- A plenary session of the preparatory meeting was held here today in connection with the holding of the first stage of the conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security, and on disarmament in Europe which is to be convened in Stockholm early next year. The session summed up the results of activities of the working group of the preparatory meeting during the first week.

As it became known in journalistic circles, head of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large Oleg Grinevskiy, made a speech at the session. The preparatory meeting, he said, is to determine such organisational framework of the Stockholm conference that it should be directed at lessening the danger of military confrontation in Europe, that it should serve the cause of consolidating peace and detente in the European continent. This can be attained, said Oleg Grinevskiy, if all participants in the preparatory meeting abide by the provisions of the mandate for the conference which was adopted in Madrid.

While sticking to positions of realism, one should certainly be clearly aware that the development of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole cannot but exert an impact on the work of the Stockholm conference, stressed the Soviet representative.

We note with satisfaction, he said, that in the course of the sessions of the working group this week many delegations put forward a whole number of concrete proposals on questions of the agenda, the time-schedule and other organisational terms of holding the conference. It appears that on their basis it is already possible to start drawing up a concrete document on questions being discussed. The Soviet delegation, stressed Oleg Grinevskiy, intends to comprehensively promote the successful holding of the preparatory meeting.

AFRICAN STATES AT UN CONDEMN GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD311214 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- If the aggressive arbitrariness of the U.S. is not resolutely repulsed today, no non-aligned country can feel safe, especially if its policy is not to the liking of Washington. This was stressed by African countries during the discussion at the U.N. Security Council of the brazen U.S. aggression against Grenada.

The invasion of Grenada has become another proof of the fact that the incumbent U.S. Administration is pursuing a policy of domination, a policy "from the position of strength", said the permanent representative of Ethiopia at the U.N. Mohammed Hamid Ibrahim. In the opinion of Washington, the world should become the sphere of influence of the United States, he pointed out. Following this distorted logic, any country which carries on an independent policy becomes the target of covert or overt military actions on the part of the U.S. The permanent representative of Tanzania at the U.N. Paul M. Rupia said that if Grenada fell victim to the U.S. today, tomorrow it could be any of the developing countries.

Representatives of African countries in the Security Council pointed out that Washington had obviously intensified of late its provocative activities in African afairs. These include the criminal cooperation with South African racists, the complicity in acts of subversion against "frontline" states, the creation of a network of military bases on African soil. The representative of Angola at the U.N. Elisio de Figueiredo said that all these actions were links of one and the same strategy based on the U.S. interests, for the sake of which Washington will not stop short of resorting to force. The intervention has proved that the misgivings of small countries which claim that no one of them can feel safe in the face of the imperialist threat, are well-founded. The invasion of Grenada has revealed once again the essence of the U.S. imperialist policy, be it in Latin America or in Africa, the Angolan representative underlined.

NICARAGUA ASKS UN DEBATE ON GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD010054 Moscow TASS in English 0020 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 1 TASS -- TASS [as received] The Nicaraguan Government has suggested that the question of the United States' armed invasion of Grenada be put as an urgent item on the agenda of the session of the United Nations General Assembly under way here. The Nicaraguan delegation has submitted to the discussion of the session a draft resolution which suggests to condemn the armed intervention which is described as a gross violation of international law and an encroachment on Grenada's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The draft resolution contains the demand to put an immediate end to the armed intervention and withdraw the foreign troops from Grenada.

PROTESTS ON GRENADA ISSUED AS UN DOCUMENTS

LD311128 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- Statements by countries denouncing the United States' armed intervention in Grenada have been destributed here as official documents of the United Nations Security Council.

The unjustifiable military occupation of Grenada by U.S. invasion forces reaffirms the Reagan administration's bellicose aspirations, says a statement made by the guiding council of the Nicaraguan Government. The guiding council exposes before the entire world U.S. imperialism's plans of large-scale aggression against Nicaragua and El Salvador. The statement calls on the international community to stop the escalation of the aggression.

A statement by George Price, prime minister of Belize, expresses profound concern over the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada and demands and end to the invasion. The United States' aggression grossly violates the Grenadian people's right to shape their own future, says a statement issued by the Suriname Government.

On the basis of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, recognised by the international community, we condemn the military intervention by the United States and some Caribbean countries, notes a message from President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The government and people of the German Democratic Republic denounce the United States' aggression as an act of gross violation of Grenada's sovereignty, and demand an immediate withdrawal of the invasion force, says a statement of the GDR Foreign Ministry. It notes that the invasion of Grenada became a culmination of a "crusade" launched by the U.S. ruling circles against that country.

The true cause of the U.S. aggression is the aspiration to crush Grenada's revolutionary forces, says a statement by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. This act is a gross encroachment on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Grenada, a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and basic principles of the U.N. Charter.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE DISCUSSES IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD010824 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has adopted a resolution today on "The Situation in Iran-Iraq Relations" in which it called on both sides to refrain from any actions endangering peace and security.

The resolution suggests that the United Nations secretary general continue his mediating efforts with the aim of achieving an all-embracing, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides. The Council called on all other states to display maximum restraint and to refrain from any actions capable of leading to a further escalation and expansion of the conflict.

Speaking at the Security Council meeting USSR ambassador at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovsky said that since the outbreak of the conflict the Soviet Union had assumed a clear-cut stand in favor of the need of a speedy ending of the hostilities between the sides and political settlement of disputed questions by peaceful means.

The Soviet Union, he said, declared and declares resolutely (?against) any attempts of external forces to use the Iran-Iraq conflict for interference in internal affairs of states situated in the region. It is precisely (?those) countries and peoples, and they alone, that have the sovereign right to ensure their own security and to decide freely on the uses of (?natural) resources. Any armed intervention in the region under any pretext, including the pretext of ensuring "freedom of navigation" in the Persian Gulf, is absolutely impermissible. It must be absolutely clear to all, the Soviet representative said, that such an intervention might have exceptionally dangerous consequences for the destinies of peace in the region and the whole world.

REAGAN'S GRENADA, LEBANON ADDRESS REBUTTED

LD300005 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The daily PRAVDA has carried notes by its political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov over President Reagan's television address to Americans.

Having set himself the goal to justify the U.S. military presence in Lebanon and its armed invasion in Grenada, Reagan, deliberately or not, exposed his political intentions. He demonstrated the desire to act as a world policeman, to commit violence with impunity, to guarantee the United States world supremacy.

The President alleged that he had sent Marines to Lebanon on a peace mission. But what does, in his view, prevent peace in the Middle East? He referred to a bitter strife between various Lebanese communities. So it looks as if the Lebanese cannot get along well among themselves. However, the Israeli intervention in that country by American arms and on American money was completely omitted in the President's speech. Nor did he speak a word about the real reasons for Lebanon's tragedy and about the fact that direct aggression was carried out against that country first by Israel and then by the United States.

It is not peace that Washington imperialists and their Tel Aviv allies want in the Middle East but a constant seat of tension. Such a situation suits them perfectly to deal with Arab nations one by one, to turn them into American-Israeli protectorates and to create bridgeheads that would make it possible to keep the Persian Gulf oilfields under military control. But this can't be said in public, and so to back up his inconsistent arguments over intercommunal strife in Lebanon, Reagan produced his false trump card. Can the United States and the whole free world, he exclaimed, sit idle watching the Middle East being involved in the sphere of the Soviet bloc? Quite a revelation, isn't it? It turns out that since 1967 Israeli expansionists have been doing nothing but involving the Middle East in the sphere of the Soviet bloc.

The card Reagan in the long run produced over the events in Grenada was false, too. A colony of the Soviet Union and Cuba, Reagan alleged, Grenada was turned into a major bastion to export terrorism and undermine democracy. According to him, Soviet advisers were discovered on the island where, incidentally, there have never been any. Cubans took part in building an international tourists' airport which, as Reagan alleged, looked remarkably suitable for military aircraft, including bombers of Soviet make. From all this the President thoughtfully surmised that a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned.

The events in Lebanon and Grenada, although they are separated by the ocean, are closely interlinked, Reagan concluded. Well, perhaps he's right. It's the only point one can agree with. The United States is acting as a world policeman both in Lebanon and in Grenada where, under the smokescreen of a multinational force, U.S. Marines have been committing terror and violence under the cover of American naval vessels off the shores.

DOMESTIC REACTION TO U.S. 'ADVENTURISM' DEPICTED

LD280835 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "America has not yet recovered from the shock of the Beirut tragedy and the first coffins draped in the Stars and Stripes have not yet arrived from Lebanon, but the White House involved the country in to a new military adventure," Andrey Tolkunov writes in PRAVDA in a dispatch from New York, analysing the reaction of Americans to the U.S. aggression against Grenada.

"Democrats on Capitol Hill, denouncing the bandit attack on Grenada, have accused the administration of breaching the War Powers Act. A split is under way within the Republican Party."

"America is not only alarmed," the writer points out. "It takes to the streets, it protests. Massive protest demonstrations swept the nation from New York to San Francisco."

"Confronted with the protest of the world community and its own citizens, the White House is trying to justify itself," the dispatch says. "Reagan's people are prattling about the United States' 'humanitarian mission' in Grenada, about 'intrigues' of Havana and Moscow in that region."

"It is no coincidence that now, immediately after the death of more than 200 Marines in Beirut, which is on the conscience of the White House, its chief finally 'comitted himself' to the Grenada adventure, choosing as his victim a tiny state whose people dared to ignore the American dictate."

The White House is now trying not only to divert attention from the real culprits of the Beirut tragedy, but also to kindle jingosim, chauvinistic sentiments and heighten to the extreme the international tension."

"More and more Americans reject this adventurous course," the correspondent states.

ZAGLADIN ASSAILS CURRENT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

AU291931 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 29 -- Soviet Communist Party foreign policy chief Vadim Zagladin railed out at the United States for its invasion of Grenada, the situation in the Middle East and Euromissiles in an interivew to be published in the next issue of the weekly IL MONDO.

Zagladin did not hesitate to pin responsibility on the United States for creating tensions or stalemating the negotiations on Euromissiles.

"We Soviets are absolutely opposed to any form of terrorism, but others use these methods widely. The United States, with its habit of waging undeclared wars, has now begun to wage wars with the aid of subversives. Everybody can see what is happening in Central America. In Grenada the United States allowed itself another unacceptable act of direct intervention. And when it does not act overtly, it does so indirectly. Reagan himself has admitted that subversive actions by secret services are a legitimate means to defend the state."

Passing to the issue of Euromissiles, Zagladin said, "What strikes us is that many of our initiatives have been rejected out of hand... No comparison can be made between their missiles and ours because the Pershings alter the global strategic balance, they can hit our territory while the SS-20's can't reach theirs."

Commenting on the situation in Lebanon, which precipitated after the bombings of the French and American troops quarters, Zagladin said that the attacks "show that the U.S. Camp David policy has failed, the direct agreement between Israel and Lebanon has failed and the goal of the multinational peacekeeping force has failed. "As for the Middle East", he added, "peace can be achieved only through a concerted efforts of all the parties involved under United Nations auspices."

HARRIMAN, BALL CITED URGING U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

PM281438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exceptionally Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] New York, 27 Oct -- The policy of confrontation conducted by the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union is exceptionally dangerous and must be renounced as soon as possible. This opinion has been expressed by eminent U.S. statesmen and politicians speaking in New York at a festive celebration to mark the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the Foreign Journalists Association.

The Soviet people, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR A. Harriman said, are showing readiness to cooperate. "We can be absolutely confident that the Soviet Union would honor its pledges on one agreement or another," he emphasized. "Whoever asserts that the Russians cannot be trusted, simply does not know what he is talking about," A. Harriman added.

The course followed by official Washington, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State G. Ball noted, has already led to Soviet-U.S. relations going through the worst period since the "cold war" times. He rejected as "dangerous and irresponsible" the White House's desire to look at each regional conflict through the prism of East-West confrontation, pointing out that "if the United States wants a war against the Soviet Union, this is the right way to unleash it." The United States, G. Ball said, has consigned diplomacy to oblivion and "has taken a bellicose stance, naively supposing that any problem can be resolved by military means." He drew attention to the urgent need to start a direct, lasting, and permanent dialogue with the Soviet Union at all levels.

G. Ball and A. Harriman called on the Reagan administration to make all efforts to improve relations with the USSR and establish lasting contacts with it.

PRAVDA READERS RESPOND TO 'CIA IN USSR' ARTICLES

PM301553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Mikhail Stepichev article under the rubric "Reading the Mail": "Unsuccessful Gamble"]

[Text] Letters keep coming in to the editorial bureau. These are truly the people's messages; the pulse of our life beats in them. You read sheets of paper heated by the warmth of human hands and it is as if you were having a spiritual conversation with hundreds and thousands of people...

Today there are folders of letters on the editorial table -- replies to the item published in PRAVDA under the rubric "CIA Serving the Enemies of Detente and Peace." They expose the perfidious subversive actions of American CIA agents against the USSR.

What do the readers write about? Feelings of vivid love for their socialist motherland are accompanied in the letters by anger and hate for its enemies and traitors, for those who follow the road of hostile and subversive actions against our country, and for the CIA intelligence gatherers and agents who in varied guises, sometimes sheltering under the cloak of diplomats, strive to "obtain" secret data about our country's defense potential, its armed forces, the targets intended for nuclear strikes by the Pentagon, and the mutual relations between our country's nations and ethnic groups.

The voice of working people sounds an appeal for watchfulness and proletarian vigilance. Many letters contain the words of participants in the Great Patriotic War: "The enemy does not sleep -- stay alert!" That is how it was in the past and how it must be today and tomorrow. The enemies' perfidious intrigues against the USSR are encountering a worthy rebuff from our hero people, our creator people. Each letter has a good word to say about our own intelligence operatives [chekisty] who resolutely stop the subversive intrigues of imperialist intelligence.

... The very first letter arouses a spiritual thrill. It is written on pages from a school exercise book full of precise strong-willed writing. One reads it and thinks: Each word is from the heart, born of the citizen's good sense and patriotic feelings.

"I have just read the article 'Red-Handed'," Aleksandr Shurukin, a sailor from the Far East, writes, "and I want to tell my people what I think... I love my motherland, which has raised me, given me education, and made me an independent man, more than life. I have a mother whom I love, but I also have another mother -- the motherland. The Soviet Union is the dearest thing to me on earth. And I will never allow anyone to infringe its honor, dignity, and values created by the people's labor."

All the letters of reply exude this love of the motherland, readiness to give patriotic service to it, and high civic maturity.

Those from V. Bodrova of Leningrad: Taybot Aliyeva of Chechen-Ingushetia; V. Ayvazova of Odessa; Burse V. Alimova of Tashkent; war veterans A. and P. Timoshenko of Kiev; V. Ibragimov (Bukhara Oblast); A. Levchenko (Uzbek SSR); M. Ryzhov (Kishinev); and V. Brazas of Vladivostok. This is the voice of patriot internationalists educated by Soviet society. Their patriotism is reflected in deeds and actions in daily, selfless work for the good of the motherland -- the bastion of peace on earth.

Here is a letter from V. Tremasova, mother of a serviceman, from Troitsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast. With regard to the unpardonable actions of the agents of American intelligence's "espionage bureaus" Tremasova gives vent to stern words: "Our indignation knows no bounds!" In conclusion Tremasova writes:

"My son is doing his service outside the motherland. In each letter I never forget to remind him of vigilance and loyalty. This is what I write: You are representing the Soviet Union. And, whatever happens, be a worthy son of the motherland. You may lose everything -- your family, your mother -- but you must never lose your sense of duty to the motherland."

Lechi Murtazaliyev, a young grain grower from the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, is utterly concise in his reply: "For CIA attention: Communism is being built forever, and no one can smash our system, which is striding toward the future. That is the word of a mountain dweller. Our party, power, and people are one whole. And that is our strength."

"PRAVDA did right," V. Gridnev, a retired major general and party member since 1918, says in his letter, "to print the items on the exposure of a large group of CIA cadres and the capture of American intelligence agents red-handed. Soviet people must know what intrigues the forces of reaction are trying to carry out against us, and how they spin their espionage webs..."

One reads these lines of an old Bolshevik warrior and its reminded of history which is public knowledge. On Victory Day in the memorable year of 1945, Muscovites along with the whole people rejoiced in marking the rout of the Hitlerite hurdes.

Paying homage to their allies, they went up to the American Embassy applauding loudly. A group of diplomats was standing in the windows of the embassy. Looking at the triumphant masses, one of the U.S. diplomats said through his teeth: "Naive people...They are happy that the war is over, but it's really only starting..."

War after the war? Yes, that is what happened. Only it took another form. The shameless reactionary imperialist forces took to the trenches of the "cold war," threateningly brandishing the atom bomb. The United States then had two bombs at its disposal for Japan, but, as is now known, by the end of 1945 the Western "ally's" arsenals held 196 atom bombs...for the Russians.

"It is good that the imperialist adventurists' dangerous schemes have been exposed in time," engineer V. Voronayev writes on behalf of the Azovstal metallurgical workers. "The imperialists' intrigues must be further exposed to the peoples, and the 'dogs of war', the CIA's mercenaries, must be made harmless and punished in time. Our metallurgical workers' reply is to work better and more productively and give the country more steel and cast iron."

The letters from V. Fedorenko (Chelyabinsk); V. Panov (Donetsk); P. Yefremov (Moscow); P. Novakovskiy (Voroshilovgrad); Ya. Popov (Smolensk); S. Petrenko (Odessa); and T. Glinskaya (Vitebsk Oblast) are about the same thing.

The imperialists are conducting their "secret war" against the Soviet state and the community of socialist countries cunningly and hypocritically. There is no rest on the unseen fronts. The "secret war" is being whipped up by ultrareactionary U.S. forces striving to stifle communism, using to this end the whole arsenal of "psychological" struggle, blackmail, and intelligence, and preparing a nuclear whirlwind.

The readers' letters show that they see that the planet is undergoing acute conflict between two opposing political lines -- socialism and imperialism -- and the struggle for the hearts and minds of billions of people is spreading increasingly sharply. The special services of the United States and its satellites are carrying out downright piracy on the airwaves. A large army of workers for the CIA -- "the American Gestapo" -- whom Reagan termed "heroes of the gloomy struggle in the shadows," fulfilling the will of big business, are spreading lies and slander and trying to denigrate the USSR.

"I've never written to a paper, but now my hand has been drawn to the pen," Nikolay Kitayev, a young engineer from Rostov-na-Donu reports. "My common sense protests against the CIA's vile plans and against the lies, violence, and evil that this department's agents are trying to throw at our home. This will never come about! Believe in us, motherland, as we believe in you!"

Engineer Kitayev, machine building worker S. Chasov (Tula Oblast), and other comrades write that in the present international situation they are trying as never before to organize work at production better, conduct propaganda more intelligibly and convincingly, and expose the bourgeois "voices'" falsity more passionately and specifically. In short, there is much to be done, and we are tackling it as directed by the party Central Committee June plenum.

"Soviet people's political vigilance must be developed;" this party appeal is a common thread running through many replies. There is sharp condemnation of those who love to boast of secret information, the "know-alls" who on trains and planes often chat about things that constitute state secrets. These windbags must be brought into line! That is the way the times are.

S. Redzhenbayev, an inhabitant of Tashauz (Turkmen SSR) reports: "I read the PRAVDA article to the whole family, and my relatives declared with one voice, 'Our eyes must see clearly to expose the enemy in any disguise.'" P. Smolyakova, a pensioner from Leningrad, writes, "Turncoats are often drawn from spongers and drunkards. They must be made to work! And overall there must be more strictness in strengthening order and discipline."

The following observations are also made. There are still not enough lectures and talks on nurturing vigilance, especially among young people. Why are trivial pop songs and movies widely imported from abroad? It would be useful for these PRAVDA articles to be read and discussed in labor collectives, especially youth collectives, schools, and military units. This is being done in Kishinev in particular. And Krasnodar schoolchildren have sent photos of themselves reading PRAVDA articles. They write: "We will be vigilant guards of the fatherland!"

"Whatever ploys the U.S. Government and CIA operatives use," Soviet servicemen Sergeant O. Branovets, Private A. Sovikov, and others write, "our people will never be deceived by them. We servicemen will, if the need arises, always fulfill our duty to the motherland to the end."

Many hostile intelligence agents have been uncovered by KGB organs with the help of Soviet people, who consider it their lofty duty to vigilantly guard the security of their native state. "Thank you, dear fighters of the unseen front. We do not know you. But we have boundless faith in you. You are as necessary as the air and the sun. Always be clear-sighted. And we will always help you," Anna Grigoryevna Kolyada from Azerbaijan writes.

Our Soviet people, the CPSU, and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov are doing everything to safeguard peace, achieve disarmament, and strengthen detente, many letters say. Hundreds of millions of the earth's people are courageously struggling for peace. They are subjected to victimization and dangers, but they do not give up. Soviet people despise the CIA hirelings and the agents of imperialist intelligence who hope to warm their hands at the fire of a new war fanned by U.S. ruling circles. Consequently there is no mercy for them!

This position of Soviet people is clearly expressed in a letter from A. Gretsov of Kiev. "The whole family," he writes, "read the article 'Another CIA Act Fails' in the 13 September edition. And we were deeply perturbed by the behavior of the diplomat-spy Augustenborg and his spouse in the Soviet Union. Let the Washington ringleaders know that whatever tactics they use they will never succeed in dulling our vigilance. We will be capable of defending our motherland."

Letters, letters...Their authors look far over the horizon to see and know everything. Both friends and enemies. President Reagan, on coming to power, admitted that he was concerned to "breathe new life into the activity of U.S. intelligence," and blessed the most "unceremonious methods" for it. The CIA's intrigues are suffering defeat after defeat. But in their crazed anger and hatred of the socialist world and carrying out the will of the capitalist magnates, the American intelligence services headed by the CIA are continually dreaming up new subversive adventures, sabotage, and acts of espionage against our country. As before, these sordid gambles will fail. They will fail because of our motherland's might and strength, Soviet people's ideological commitment, patriotism, and vigilance, and the intelligence forces' [chekistskaya] revolutionary mobilization.

Vigilance and more vigilance...That was Lenin's teaching. This precept lives in the hearts of Soviet patriots. They do not shut their eyes to the difficulties but look to the future with optimism and shining faith.

COMPARISON ON WU XUEQIAN-ILICHEV TALKS IN BEIJING

The item entitled "Wu Xueqian, Ilichev Continue Talks in Beijing," published on page B 1 of the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with a TASS report entitled "Talk in Beijing" carried on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 October First Edition, revealing the following variation:

At the end of the item, the PRAVDA version adds the following paragraph:

"Participating in the talk were I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; Qian Qichen, PRC vice foreign minister; and Ma Xusheng, chief of the PRC Foreign Ministry Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department."

COAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO PRC

LD281529 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (TASS) -- A delegation of Soviet coal industry workers, led by G.I. Nuzhdikhin, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry, visited China 6-28 October at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of the Coal Industry. Members of the delegation visited coal-mining areas, coal mines, industrial enterprises, and corresponding research establishments.

The delegation was received by the PRC Minister of the Coal Industry Gao Yangwen.

SOUTH KOREA ACCUSED OF RAISING TENSIONS

Chon's 'Undisguised Threat'

SK280842 Moscow in Korean to South Korea 0930 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan has announced a plan for extensive war preparations in order to further deepen the confrontation in Korea.

In his recent remarks, he declared that he would organize a formidable military system by mobilizing all the resources of South Korea. He also said that production of up-to-date weapons would be increased and maneuvers of the South Korean Army and joint military exercises of the U.S. and South Korean troops would be staged more frequently.

In Chon Tu-hwan's remarks, there was an undisguised threat against the DPRK.

'War Hysteria'

PM261110 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fit of Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Oct -- The South Korean dictatorial regime is fueling an atmosphere of war hysteria in the country. According to foreign news agency reports, the Seoul authorities have issued an order placing the entire police corps and the public security troops on combat alert. On the pretext of "suppressing possible terrorist activity on the eve of President Reagan's visit, "police and Army subunits have been instructed to take additional security measures in the South Korean capital. Chon Tu-hwan, head of the antipopular clique, has inspected the guard at Seoul's Kimpo Airport and other important installations, as well as army and police subunits. The Air Force and the Air Defense Force of the South Korean Armed Forces are being placed in heightened combat readiness. The decision on this was adopted at a conference of the Air Force command personnel.

The fueling of war hysteria is accompanied by open threats by the U.S. Seoul puppets against the DPRK and by provocative saber rattling. Major military exercises have been held in the environs of Seoul, involving approximately 20,000 servicemen, including reservists and a large amount of combat hardware. The South Korean military is continuing armed provocations in the region of the Demilitarized Zone.

The hand of directors in Washington can be sensed behind the present bout of militarists fever in South Korea, commentators point out. Regarding the south of the Korean peninsula as one of the most important bridgeheads of its aggressive strategy in the Far East, the United States is trying to keep the antipopular clique in power in Seoul by any means. Washington is widening deliveries of modern weapons to South Korea and building up the strength of the 40,000-strong American corps of occupation. Questions of further strengthening the bilateral militarist alliance are the chief topics in the negotiations of J. O'Malley, commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific region, who is now in Seoul.

U.S. Blamed

PM281123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov commentator's Column: "On the Masters' Orders"]

[Text] The puppet South Korean administration has adopted a program of new military preparations.

It envisages activating the training of the so-called "reserve corps", that is to say virtually beginning the compulsory mobilization of the South Korean population. A sharp increase in the Seoul regime's 600,000-strong professional army has also been announced. Steps are being worked out to put the South Korean economy on a wartime footing: Production of the latest arms systems including tanks, military planes, and missiles is being quantitatively and qualitatively expanded.

The militarization of South Korea is gaining unprecedented pace. Seoul's armed forces, as is well known, have been put in a state of heightened combat readiness since the start of October. Maneuvers code-named "Two Dragons 83" with 20,000 soldiers participating have been held near the capital accompanied by a propaganda hullabaloo. War hysteria is being whipped up among the civilian population on the pretext of the mythical "danger from the north." Military provocations against the DPRK are growing more frequent.

Why is the militarist hotbed in Seoul assuming an increasingly threatening character for the situation on the Korean peninsula? Where does the puppet dictator Chon Tu-hwan's excessive bellicosity derive from? The answer is unambiguous. Seoul is saber-rattling primarily to please, and on direct orders from the U.S. Administration, which is heightening tension in the Far East in allotting the role of its strategic bridgehead to South Korea. Not for nothing did the dictator, uttering bellicose cries as he addressed his "National Assembly", emphasize that there is "complete unity of view" between Seoul and Washington on the situation in the region. With Washington's approval an announcement was made that joint military exercises between the South Korean Armed Forces and the U.S. Army are to be held more frequently. Commentaries in the Asian countries' press frankly note that tension is being whipped up on the peninsula before our very eyes, precisely on the eve of the American president's visit to Seoul.

Having cast aside the camouflage, U.S. imperialism is openly creating yet another hotbed of tension along with the explosive situation that has arisen in the Near East and Central America.

The gamble on military confrontation is now spreading to the Far East too. This is a dangerous and adventurist course, for whose consequences the Reagan administration will bear full responsibility.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS RECEIVE DPRK AWARDS

PM1271211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Awards"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct -- High DPRK Government awards were presented yesterday to a group of Soviet specialists who participated in the enlarging of the flagship of Korean metallurgy -- the Kim Chaek Plant. A cold rolling shop has been commissioned there with the USSR's technical assistance.

Many Soviet enterprises, including Uralmash, Kharkov Electrical Engineering Plant, and Starokramatorskiy Machine Building Plant, supplied the high-productivity "1200" rolling milling and other modern equipment for the new shop. Soviet specialists helped their Korean friends in its installation and adjustment and in the training of skilled metallurgist and roller cadres. The labor of the emissaries from the land of the soviets was noted in a greetings message sent to them on the occasion of the shop's commissioning by Kim Il-song, general committee chairman and president of the DPRK.

The Soviet engineers and technicians, Pak Song-choi, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, said on presenting the awards, made an active contribution to strengthening the friendship and cohension of the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK. The new shop, he emphasized, has become a symbol of cooperation between the two countries and will contribute to the further buildup of the DPRK's national economic potential.

SOVIETS WARN SHIPS FROM KAL SEARCH AREA

OW282118 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has for the first time warned foreign ships not to sail close to where its search was under way for a downed South Korean airliner in the Sea of Japan, amid speculation it might have found the plane's wreckage.

The signal was issued by the Soviet coast radio station at Vladivostok to international maritime traffic at 0200 GMT Friday and monitored by Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, the newspaper ASAHI reported Saturday.

The Soviet search team has been seen concentrated in one spot, north of the Soviet island of Moneron, while competing with U.S. naval ships to recover the wreckage of the Korean Air Line (KAL) Boeing 747 shot down by a Soviet interceptor on September 1.

The radio message said that Soviet ships are engaged in a "boring operation" in an area, with a radius of about one nautical mile, about 17 nautical miles north of Moneron. It warned that all vessels should not come within 3700 meters of the area, the newspaper reported.

The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that a salvage ship, shielded by other Soviet warships and trawlers, is probing intensively in one spot, leading U.S. officials to believe the Soviets have found the wreckage -- in particular the "black box" inflight recorders.

The black box, geared to record flight data and cockpit voices, could provide information about why the KAL jet strayed deep into Soviet airspace before being hit by a Soviet missile near the Soviet island of Sakhalin while on a regular flight from New York to Seoul.

The attack on a commercial jet, killing all 269 people on board, provoked international condemnation but Moscow maintained that the South Korean plane was on a spy mission.

The United States has asked the Soviet Union to allow international aviation experts to check anything it recovered in the two-month-old search. Seven U.S. ships, aided by three Japanese salvage ships, were braving freezing and rough waters in their search close to the Soviet flotilla.

VISIT BY MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS REPORTED

Batmonh Stops in Moscow

PM281003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover En Route for Home"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who had stopped over in Moscow, left for home 25 October. At the airport J. Batmonh was seen off by N.V. Talyzins deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and the Mongolian charge d'affaires in the USSR, L. (Khashbat).

Ustinov Awards Counterpart

LD010028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] On 31 October, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Colonel-General Yondon, Mongolian Defense Minister, who was passing through Moscow.

During the conversation, questions of mutual interest were examined. The USSR defense minister presented Colonel-General Yondon with the Order of the Red Banner, which he was awarded for his services in the joint struggle against the Japanese militarists, his great contribution to the cause of strengthening combat cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Mongolian People's Army, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

KAPITSA, MONGOLIA'S YONDON DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

LD282122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Soviet-Mongolian consultations on issues of bilateral relations and also certain current international problems of mutual interest have been held in Ulaanbaatar. The consultations, in which Kapitsa, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Yondon, Mongolian first deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated, passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, and confirmed the unity of the sides' views on all issues discussed.

JAPAN'S 'SUPPORT' FOR INVASION OF GRENADA HIT

OW313133 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Regarding the U.S. invasion of Grenada and Japan's attitude on that development, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following to say:

The piratical U.S. invasion of Grenada, a small independent island nation in the Caribbean Sea, has again demonstrated to the whole world the bandit-like nature of U.S. imperialism. It has lent full credence to Soviet leader General Secretary Andropov's 28 September statement that characterized the foreign policy line of the present U.S. Administration as a militarist line that has proved to be a grave threat to peace.

In the statement, General Secretary Andropov said that the U.S. Government would go to the extremes to achieve its imperialist goals and that one cannot but doubt if Washington has any braking device with which to keep itself from crossing a line which men of good sense would never try to cross.

At present, the world has encountered this kind of attempt -- that is, an attempt to plunge into a sea of blood the right of a nation to live and remain free. The U.S. invasion of Grenada is unparalleled in its degree of shamelessness on the gravity of its violation of international law. Naturally, it was met with indignation and condemnation the world over. Even the closest U.S. allies in NATO are now saying that they cannot support Washington's piratical act.

Noteworthy in this connection is the view expressed in the 27 October issue of the French newspaper LE MATIN. The paper wrote that the whole world is criticizing the United States and that Western nations, except Japan, refuse to support Reagan on the Grenada invasion.

This indicates that even West Europe now views Japan, whose public circles did not dare criticize Washington for its act of aggression, as having sunk into total isolation.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, Japan has indeed set a kind of record by assuming an obedient attitude toward the United States for its outrageous behavior, not just once or twice but always. But the loyalty it has shown to President Reagan this time exceeds all past records. It constitutes a specific demonstration of how far the so-called unsinkable-aircraft-carrier policy can go.

There is no doubt that the Japanese authorities, considering President Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan, decided to refrain from criticizing the U.S. invasion of Grenada. However, this piratical act of aggression will undoubtedly cast a gloom over the visit, the military nature of which has been known from the beginning. Nevertheless, the U.S. President has been acting as if he were a disciple of peace.

The dangerous nature of the U.S. policy to the cause of peace has become increasingly clear. The danger of U.S. imperialist aggression is well-known in Asia. Although Washington has been working for many years to have the memory of the dirty war in Vietnam erased from the minds of Asian nations, the memory of that dirty war still remains unerased. What happened to Grenada will certainly bring home to all nations the fact that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism is not something that belongs to the past but remains alive, and that Washington may show it at any time and at any place, including Asia.

This aggressiveness becomes even more dangerous when one considers the present U.S. Administration's tendency to rely on the force of arms in its international relations -- not only on conventional arms, but on nuclear weapons as well.

It is by no means an accident that many people in Japan link the forthcoming Reagan visit to the U.S. attempt to deploy nuclear arms in Japan in defiance of Japan's three non-nuclear principles. Their observation is fully justified by the fact that the United States is steadily increasing its nuclear missiles deployed in the Far East, including areas adjacent to Japan. This U.S. policy is aimed at turning Japan and neighboring areas not only into nuclear missile bases, but also into a site of limited nuclear warfare for which the U.S. military is preparing.

U.S. SEEN AS SOURCE OF PAKISTANI 'REPRESSIONS'

PM261727 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Konstantin Geyvandov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Grapes of Wrath;" IZVESTIYA accompanies this item with the following disclaimer: "From the editorial office: under the rubrics "Political Observer's Opinion" and "Problems and Arguments" IZVESTIYA publishes articles on topical questions of international life. In making these rubrics available for an all-around discussion of a particular problem, the editorial office many not fully share the opinion expressed by the author"]

[Text] For the third successive month now Pakistan is in the grip of riots that have assumed the nature of mass popular uprisings against the ruling regime of the military dictatorship. This is perhaps the most serious challenge to the rule of General Ziaul Haq since he accomplished the coup over 6 years ago, repealing all civil liberties and rights, abolishing the state's democratic insitutions, and banning any political activity in the country. Although the protest is taking the form of a peaceful civil disobedience movement, over 400 people have already died in the fierce clashes that have arisen as a result of the authorities' use of force to suppress it.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which unites a broad spectrum of political forces on the basis of demands popular in Pakistan, serves as the guiding force for the campaign under way -- a campaign that has acquired nationwide scope. These demands mainly come down to holding immediate general elections in the country and restoring democratic rule, which should entail the halting of the country's militarization, the ensuring of elementary human rights for the population, and the solution of a mass of acute socioeconomic problems. According to the foreign press, when Gen Ziaul Haq carried out his military coup Pakistan's economy was already in a state of chaos, and now it seems to be heading for total collapse. This assertion is no exaggeration if you consider that the country, which remains underdeveloped, spends up to 69 percent of state funds every year on military purposes and the maintenance of the civil administration.

We need not be suprised that sooner or later the Pakistani generals' military ambitions could not fail to be noted and exploited by Washington for its own purposes, especially by the Reagan administration. In combination with an injection of over $3 billion from the United States, this has played a decisive part in ensuring that the helm of Pakistan's foreign policy has been turned in the direction that suits the U.S. Administration but which contradicts both the country's national interests and security in the region. That is why the Pakistani public's antigovernment demonstrations are now acquiring a graphically expressed anti-U.S. nature.

I remember how back in early 1979 Gen Ziaul Haq sharply reviled the then-U.S. Administration for "ignoring" his country in the search for "strategic sites" for implementing "the U.S. policy of creating strongholds in the region." He zealously tried to persuade the Washington strategists that Pakistan was the "back door" to the Persian Gulf. Washington did not need to install special radar to "pick up" these signals from Islamabad over 10,000 km, least of all under the Reagan administration with its hegemonistic ways. They could not have fitted in better with the Pentagon's plans to create a region of anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" extending from Pakistan to Egypt and including Turkey, Israel, and Saudi Arabia on the way. It was from these countries that there arose the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) encompassing 19 countries in the northwest part of the Indian Ocean.

Pakistan's active participation in this undertaking, fraught with danger to the cause of peace and the region's security, was expressed not only in giving the United States the right to create bases for the "Rapid Deployment Forces" but also, according to the Western press, in the Pakistani generals' agreement to the location of Centcom headquarters in Karachi.

The militarist ambitions of the Pakistani military regime were manifested most overtly in the fact that Gen Ziaul Haq proclaimed his country a "frontline state." The question naturally arises: Who is on the other side of the front line? There is only one answer to this question -- neighbors, of course, in particular India and Afghanistan. And let us say frankly, the Reagan administration is making every use of this undertaking obligingly assumed by the Pakistani generals to turn their country into a "frontline" camp. Encouraging the Ziaul Haq regime's militarism, Washington is artificially fueling Indian-Pakistani differences, impeding a political settlement of the disputed problems between these two countries, and provoking anti-Indian sentiments in Pakistan. The fact that the Pakistani authorities are conducting the larger part of their intensive military preparations with U.S. aid close to the Indian border can generate nothing but justified suspicions in India.

Much has been said and written about the highly unseemly role played from the outset by the Pakistani military regime in organizing and waging the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan and I do not think there is any need to repeat already known facts. I will merely note that the Reagan administration is continuing to use political, economic, and military levers for bringing pressure to bear on Islamabad in order to retain the crisis situation surrounding Afghanistan, to expand its military interference in that country, and to prevent the speediest solution of the Afghan problem by peaceful means. And Ziaul Haq's regime is obliged to play up to Washington, although its actions directly contradict Pakistan's national interests. The talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan with the mediation of a representative of the UN secretary general can serve as an example. These talks are now close to deadlock because of the position of Pakistan which, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently, is acting "on prompting from its U.S. and Chinese friends."

Although, as already noted, the protest movement opposing the military dictatorship in Pakistan takes the form of civil disobedience, the regime has brought down ferocious police repressions against it. Over 6,000 people, including some of the country's eminent politicians and public figures, have been thrown into prison recently. At the same time, in an attempt to gain time and quell the fervor of mounting dissatisfaction, the regime is maneuvering, resorting to the "carrot and stick" policy it favors in such situations. It is in this light that we should view Ziaul Haq's recent efforts to try to reach agreement with some rightwing politicians. Will the repressions and political maneuvers help the military dictatorship gain control of the situation in the country this time? I think the Pakistani people themselves will very soon supply the answer.

USSR PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES MALDIVES PREMIER

PM261223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom a telegram of congratulations and good wishes on his election to that post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Maldives peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace.

In a reply telegram, the Maldives President conveyed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations and good wishes and conveyed wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

INDIAN SEPARATISTS' LINKS WITH CIA ALLEGED

PM261106 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch under the general heading "Secret Meetings"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 Oct -- Flagrantly flouting the generally accepted norms of international law, the United States continues to interfere unceremoniously in India's internal affairs.

As is now known here, U.S. special services are providing active support for the separatist groupings that are operating in the northeast of the country and seeking the secession of these regions from India and the creation there of "independent states." During the recent operation by security forces against extremists hiding in the village of Ukhrul (Manipur state), documents were seized which irrefutably prove the existence of close links between the Naga tribe separatists hiding in that state and the U.S. CIA.

According to reports received here, U.S. Ambassador in Delhi H. Barnes had a secret meeting in Calcutta with the leader of the Naga tribe rebels, the newspaper PATRIOT indicates. After conferring with the U.S. ambassador, the separatists' ringleader escaped from prison and is in hiding from Indian justice. It is easy to guess what the participants in the Calcutta meeting discussed. It was a matter of further stepping up the separatists' subversive activity against India's national unity, the PATRIOT stresses.

AFGHAN REBELS HANDOVER USSR SOLDIER TO RED CROSS

NC281833 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva, Oct 28 (AFP) -- A Soviet soldier handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross Committee by Afghan resistance forces arrived in Zurich today, the ICRC said here.

He was the ninth Soviet soldier to be turned over to the international grouping since an accord between the ICRC, the Soviet Union and Afghan rebel forces.

The first eight arrived before July, one subsequently escaping to West Germany, where he sought asylum.

The soldiers are kept on a farm run by the Swiss Army in the central Swiss Canton of Zug.

The ICRC did not release the identity of the soldier who arrived today.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO VIETNAM

CPSU-CPV 28 Oct Hanoi Meeting

OW010231 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi -- According to a TASS correspondent, on 28 October, amid an atmosphere permeated with profound friendship and complete unanimity of views on the issues discussed, talks were held here between the Soviet party-government delegation, led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and an SRV party-government delegation, led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Attending the talks, on the Soviet side, were Comrades Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to the SRV.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrades Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Guynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the CPV Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union.

The CPSU delegation provided information on the Soviet people's strenuous efforts to perfect developed socialism and implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenums held in November 1982 and June 1983, on activities aimed at fulfilling the 1983 plan and 5-year plans in general, and on measures taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and security of all peoples, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and to achieve disarmament.

The Vietnamese side stressed that the great achievements the Soviet people have scored in socialist construction over the past 66 years, following the victory of the Great October Revolution, have eloquently manifested the Soviet Union's role as a bulwark for peace and a reliable prop for all the revolutionary and liberation forces on the planet.

The efforts to achieve the programmatic objectives of the CPSU will contribute to continuously consolidating the power of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community.

The Vietnamese party-government delegation provided information on the Vietnamese people's creative labor and achievements in socialist construction and national defense.

The Soviet side highly valued the Vietnamese laboring people's achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and of the Third and Fourth CPV Central Committee Plenums. It expressed the Soviet people's profound confidence that the Vietnamese people, who have fought valiantly to win back their freedom, independence, and national sovereignty from encroachments by imperialism and hegemonism, will certainly be successful in building a prosperous Socialist Vietnam, a solid outpost for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The two delegations were very pleased to stress the fine development of all Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the constant strengthening and expansion of mutual relations and cooperation in all fields, on the firm basis of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978.

The two sides emphasized that the treaty has become a reliable factor in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and has had a positive impact on the development of the situation on the Asian Continent.

The participants declared the two sides' determination to continue to consolidate and develop all aspects of the unbreakable militant alliance between the CPSU and the CPV, and to consolidate and develop the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in line with the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

On this occasion, emphasis was also made on the particular importance of the meetings between Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Le Duan in contributing to vigorously promoting the thorough consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and states.

In dealing with issues discussed during the meetings between Comrades Andropov and Le Duan in December 1982 and July 1983, the task of long-range Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation was examined. Also discussed was the coordination of long-range programs for economic, scientific, and technical development between the Soviet Union and the SRV, including the stepping up of coordinated activities in the fields of prime importance of national economy, the improvement of coordination between the planning and management agencies of the two countries, and the development of cooperation in the training of specialized cadres and in other fields.

On behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expressed its profound gratitude to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their strong support and efficient and disinterested assistance in socialist construction.

Also attending the talks, on the Soviet side, were Comrades Inozentsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee; Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Gridnev, head of the secretariat of the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and (Zaytsev), head of a Soviet Foreign Ministry department.

Also attending the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Comrades Le Danh, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Ta Huu Canh, head of an SRV Foreign Ministry department.

The talks continued in the afternoon of the same day. During their discussion of pressing international issues, the participants sternly condemned the unprecedentedly stepped-up war preparations by the United States and other NATO countries and condemned their schemes to undermine the process of normalizing the world situation and whip up hotbeds of tension and conflict.

Typical examples of the imperialist ambitions, of the inhumane policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism, are its armed intervention in Grenada, its sabotage activities against Nicaragua, its murderous crimes in Lebanon, and its gross interference in the internal affairs of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The two sides also emphasized that, for the world's peoples, there is currently no more pressing task than the obstruction of the aggressive schemes and acts of the militarist forces, the prevention of nuclear conflagration, and the preservation and consolidation of the policy of detente. The initiatives put forth in the political statement of the Warsaw Pact countries and in the joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of socialist countries, and many Soviet proposals have been aimed at supporting those objectives. A salient, eloquent proof of the constructive nature of the Soviet stand is the new, just announced initiatives by Comrade Andropov in his interview with PRAVDA.

The Vietnamese side expressed its full support for the 28 September 1983 statement by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The SRV highly values the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at normalizing international relations and, along with other fraternal socialist countries, fully approves the Soviet measures aimed at maintaining the equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in the field of nuclear armament, considering those measures as important factors to counter the imperialist dictatorial and warmongering policy.

The two sides condemned the interference by outside forces, mainly by U.S. forces, in Asian affairs. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are fighters who resolutely and radically struggle to make Asia a continent of peace and good neighborliness. They also called attention to the concrete proposals by socialist countries, which have so far remained valid, aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Asian region.

During the effective exchange of views on issues related to Southeast Asia, it was stressed that the main cause of the current tension in the region is the hostile policy of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, which is posing a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK. In order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, it is necessary, first of all, to end foreign interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. The Soviet Union fully supports the peace-loving policy of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and will make positive efforts in that direction.

The Soviet delegation declared that the Soviet Union welcomes the continued consolidation of the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, and welcomes the results of those countries' leaders' high-level conference, which asserted the policy of unceasingly developing the solid alliance of the three Indochinese countries. The unity and unbreakable solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

A joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration on the results of the talks was passed.

'Cordiality,''Full Identity'

LD290404 Moscow TASS in English 0041 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi October 28 TASS -- Talks between a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev and a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV Pham Van Dong were held here today in an atmosphere of cordiality and full identity of views on all questions under discussion.

The two delegations noted with deep satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, the steady deepening and expansion of bilateral ties and cooperation in all fields. They states their mutual resolve to further strengthen in every way and to develop the inviolable spirited alliance of the CPSU and the CPV, the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

On behalf of the CPV, the government and people of Vietnam the SRV delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Government of the USSR, and the Soviet people for their massive support, for effective and unselfish assistance in the cause of socialist construction.

When discussing pressing international problems the participants in the talks resolutely condemned the unprecedented buildup of military preparations by the United States and some other NATO countries, their intrigues to frustrate the process of normalisation of the situation in the world, the whipping up of seats of tension and conflicts. The imperial ambitions and aggressive manhating policy of American imperialism are vividly illustrated by its armed intervention in Grenada, subversive actions against Nicaragua, the bloody crimes in Lebanon, the rude interference in the internal affairs of other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It was stressed that no task was more pressing for the peoples of the world now than that of barring the aggressive plans and actions of the militaristic forces, of preventing a nuclear conflagration, and of preserving and consolidating the policy of detente. These aims are served by the initiatives set forth in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the joint statement of the participants in the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of socialist countries, and by the numerous Soviet proposals. The new initiatives contained in the just-published answers of Yuriy Andropov to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA are new convincing evidence of the constructiveness of the USSR's position.

The Vietnamese side expressed full support for the September 28, 1983 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Andropov. The SRV highly assesses the constructive proposals of the USSR directed at improving international relations and together with other fraternal socialist countries resolutely approves the reply measures being taken by it to maintain balance between countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in the field of nuclear arms.

Both sides condemned the interference by external forces, first of all the United States, in the affairs of the Asian Continent. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are resolute and consistent champions of turning Asia into a continent of peace and goodneighborliness. In this connection attention was drawn to the still standing concrete proposals by socialist countries concerning the safeguarding of peace and security in the Asian region. When a thorough exchange of views was made on questions related to Southeast Asia it was stressed that the hostile policy of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are the main cause of the continuing tense situation there.

The normalisation of the situation in Southeast Asia requires first of all an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states in this region. The Soviet Union fully supports the peaceloving foreign policy course of the SRV, the constructive proposals of the SRV, the LPDR and PRK directed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, and will facilitate their active efforts in this direction.

The Soviet delegation stated that the USSR welcomes the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation of the SRV, LPDR and PRK, the results of the conference of their top leaders which confirmed the line of the undeviating development of the firm alliance of the three states of Indochina.

The close unity and cohesion of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are an important factor of peace and stability in the Asian continent and in the world as a whole.

A joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement on the results of the talks was adopted and will be published in the press.

Ryzhkov Addresses Meeting

PM311348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symbol of Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Oct -- The Pha Lai Thermal Power Station is an important construction project of Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. An international collective of Vietnamese and Soviet workers and specialists, who are making an important contribution to the development of Socialist Vietnam's power industry, are successfully working on its construction.

Today, the construction workers' collective warmly welcomed a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Speaking at a Vietnamese-Soviet friendship meeting to mark the commissioning of the first power unit of the largest thermal power station in Vietnam, Pham Kai, SRV minister of power, and Pham Ngoc Tuong, SRV minister of building, expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their multifaceted aid to Vietnam in the development of its national economy and the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, addressed the meeting. He conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants in the construction project. The commissioning of the first power unit of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Station, he said, is a great victory for your collective. This victory has not been easy to gain, has required intensive labor efforts, the application of innovatory building methods, and a search for bold engineering and technical solutions, and will be a vivid page in the annals of socialist building in Vietnam and a perpetual symbol of our friendship and brotherhood. Profound trust in each other, close cooperation in all spheres, selfless mutual aid, and complete equality of rights -- these features permeate the whole fabric of relations between our parties, states, and peoples.

In the current conditions, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed, there is no more important question than to defend peace and international security and to avert nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's steadfast and principled position, aimed at relaxing tension and curbing the arms race, was expounded in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's end-of-September statement and in his replies to questions by PRAVDA. We note with great satisfaction that these documents were fully approved and supported by Vietnam's Communist Party and Government and by the entire Vietnamese people.

The meeting took the form of a vivid manifestation of fraternal friendship and international solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the progresss in the construction of the thermal power station, looked over the station's central control panel and other installations, and talked warmly with workers and engineers. The members of the USSR delegation planted a palm tree of friendship on the grounds of the power station.

The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on its trip to Pha Lai.

In the afternoon, the USSR party and government delegation visited the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society. There was a cordial meeting with its activists, which was addressed by Nguyen Vinh, chairman of the society's Central Board, and V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women.

Aliyev Speaks on Relations

LD3116ZZ Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The basis of the friendship between the Soviet and the Vietnamese peoples, the USSR and the SRV, its living soul, is the militant alliance between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam, Geydar Aliyev said. The member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet party and government delegation spoke here today at a solemn meeting to mark the fifth anniversary of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We live in troubled times, Geydar Aliyev continued. The international situation is continuing to worsen. The aggressiveness of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, and the adventurist plans of its circles which are the most bellicose and most blinded by anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are a serious threat for all mankind. At this anxious hour it is the countries of the socialist community that are bearing aloft the banner of peace. The USSR, the SRV, and other countries of the socialist community are dealing a resolute rebuff to the militarist foreign policy course of the United States, are consistently championing the preservation of peace, prevention of the threat of nuclear war and reduction in the level of military-strategic confrontation, and are coming out against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The attainment of these most urgent and most important aims is the goal of the numerous initiatives by the USSR and other European countries of the socialist community, the Prague Political Declaration by the Warsaw Pact member states and the joint statement by the participants in the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist countries.

There has been a wide response throughout the world, Geydar Aliyev noted, to the statement by the heads of government of the CEMA member states and the communique of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee and Defense Ministers Committee. The fundamental position of the USSR was given clear and expansive expression in the statement by Yuriy Andropov. This became a most important event in international life today, strengthening the positions of the forces of peace and progress. The recent replies by Yuriy Andropov to the questions in PRAVDA and the proposals submitted in them contain everything that is needed for a mutually acceptable solution to the urgent problem of removing the nuclear threat from Europe.

The USSR fully supports the constructive proposals by the SRV aimed at normalizing Vietnamese-Chinese relations, and the efforts by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region and the renunciation of attempts to foist the will of others upon them.

As far as our relations with China are concerned, the USSR is consisently pursuing on this question the fundamental line of the 26th CPSU Congress. There are undoubtedly no small differences between the USSR and China in their approaches toward certain international problems and toward relations with individual states. At the same time it has been our opinion and is still our opinion that an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC and would promote the easing of international tension.

Of course, this process must not take place at the expense of our friends and allies. As Yuriy Andropov noted, "We proceed firmly from the principle that Soviet-Chinese relations must be built in such a way as not to damage third countries." Our country expects the same approach from China too, Geydar Aliyev stressed.

Cooperation Document

LD311852 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi October 31 TASS -- A long-term programme of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed here today. The document stems from the provisions of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation dated November 3, 1978, the principled considerations on further development of relations between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that were expressed in the course of meetings between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan.

The programme envisages specifically broader cooperation in key branches of the national economy, perfection of coordination between planning and economic bodies of the two countries, development of cooperation in training national cadres and in other spheres.

The document was signed from the Soviet side by the head of the Soviet party and governmental delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, from the Vietnamese side -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong.

Present at the programme signing ceremony were General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov and other officials.

Aliyev To Tour Country

LD010914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation, led by Comrade Aliyev, left Hanoi today for a tour in Vietnam. The delegation is in the SRV on an official friendly visit. The delegation was warmly seen off by Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and other officials. Comrades Pham Van Dong and Aliyev exchanged short speeches during the sendoff ceremony.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS VISIT VIETNAM 13-20 OCT

PM270839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.D. Pivovarov, second secretary of Rostov CPSU Obkom, was in the SPV from 13 through 22 October in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. It familiarized itself with the CPV's experience in the sphere of party leadership of industry.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, had talks at the CPV Central Committee Industry Section, a number of province and city party committees, the SRV State Planning Commission, and certain ministries and departments, and visited industrial enterprises.

VASILETS: UN DISCUSSION OF KAMPUCHEA 'INTERFERENCE'

LD282240 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports:

The discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean issue" has ended at the U.N. General Assembly session. The question was imposed by the United States which would not give up its attempts to thwart the process of restoring normal life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to undermine the country's prestige in the international scene.

In the course of the discussion of this far-fetched "issue" representatives of many states emphasized that it is not rightful at all to have such a discussion since legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people cannot take part in it, and their place is still held by Pol Pot men, guilty of bloody crimes. The U.S. desire to draw the United Nations into the discussion of the internal situation in Kampuchea was qualified as an obvious attempt to cover up by the prestige of that international organization the interference into internal affairs of the sovereign state.

We recognize only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which controls the situation in the whole country and restores in it conditions for normal life of the people, said Libya's representative Ahmed ben Hayal. It is the United States and its Western allies which bear responsibility for the fact that real representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea cannot occupy their place at the United Nations, he stressed. According to Indian delegate H. Singh, it is the distortion of the principles of the U.N. Charter to recognize the powers at the United Nations of representatives of the regime which has long ago been thrown into the garbage heap of history by the Kampuchean people themselves. The permanent representative of the Congo Nicolas Mandjo firmly denounced the attempts to smear the fraternal aid rendered by Vietnam to the people of Kampuchea. These attempts are made by those who hope to have a recurrence of the gloomy past in the country. The people of Kampuchea, he stressed, welcomed the Vietnamese as liberators.

Representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Anh Tuan said that the discussion of the "Kampuchean issue," contrary to the will of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is interference into the country's internal affairs. He dwelt on successes in the development of the national economy, public health and education that were attained in the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past five years.

The USSR's representative V.V. Shustov expressed the hope that common sense would triumph, in the final account, and an end would be put to the unseemly manoeuvres around Kampuchea. The designs to prevent the building of a new life and to lead the Kampuchean people away from the path chosen, he said, are an illusion from beginning to end. The people of Kampuchea have made their decision on the social system of the country, and they choose themselves with whom they should be friendly and on whom they should rest.

Kampuchean Statement

LD311328 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh October 31 TASS -- The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, the presence at the U.N. of the Pol Pot bandits is unlawful and is in conflict with the very spirit of that organization, says the statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The discussion at the United Nations Organization of the so-called "Kampuchean issue," which has been forced by the U.S. imperialists and the forces of international reaction, is fresh evidence of the fact that the forces of imperialism and reaction have not given up their attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea under cover of that authoritative international organization. The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are doing their utmost to heighten tensions in Southeast Asia, are using their puppets for undermining the gains of the Kampuchean people.

The only real way for resolving the problems of Southeast Asia can be an equal dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Only this can lead to peace and stability and mutual respect, without interference in the internal affairs from the outside, and meet the aspirations of all peoples of Southeast Asia.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. GRENADA MOVE

LD292302 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane October 29 TASS -- U.S. imperialism's aggression against Grenada is an unprecedented act of violence against a sovereign nation, says a statement of the Laotian Foreign Ministry, out here.

The Lao people express solidarity and support for the heroic struggle of the Grenadian people against the aggressors, in defense of their independence and sovereignty.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos resolutely condemns the U.S. interventionist actions. The United States should immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Grenadian territory and stop any interference in the affairs of that country, the statement stresses.

USSR-POLISH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM271223 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Protocol on Cooperation Signed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for 1984-85 has been signed here. The document provides for the further intensification and development of contacts between the two countries' scientists and specialists. It is planned to expand the program of joint research covering the main national economic sectors, which now includes over 240 topics. It is also planned to hold further consultations to coordinate scientific and technical cooperation.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE STRESSES UNITY

LD290011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] In Warsaw, the joint communique has been published on the results of the official friendly visit to Poland of a party and government delegation from Hungary, led by Comrade Kadar, and on his talks with Comrade Jaruzelski. The sides pointed out, the communique says in part, that in the present circumstances strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Pact member-states is of especial importance. Commentary on the latest news: at the microphone is Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The thought that, in the present, extremely complex international conditions, the unity and cohesion of the socialist states acquire special significance was stressed also at the recent meeting of the CEMA session which took place at head-of-government level. This thought also finds clear reflection in Hanoi during the conversations between the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev and the Vietnamese leaders. Relying on their rich experience in cooperation, all the socialist states are striving for the even more successful and fruitful interaction of our economies. The fact that, during the Berlin CEMA session, the preparatory work was, in essence, completed for the convocation of a CEMA member-state economic summit conference provides justification for concluding that the forthcoming conference will effectively serve the cause of the successful development of the economy of the fraternal countries, the deepening of socialist economic integration, and the further strengthening and cohesion of the socialist states.

Of no less significance is the strengthening of military-political cooperation between the fraternal countries. The U.S. Administration has shown by its brazen incursion into Grenada that there is no limit to its adventurism and irresponsibility. And the first reaction of Washington, a negative reaction, to the new and extremely important proposals of the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear arms, which are contained in the replies of Comrade Andropov to PRAVDA's questions, provides further justification to draw the conclusion that the Geneva talks are being used by Washington as a screen behind which they are stubbornly striving to implement plans to achieve military supremacy.

In these conditions, the socialist states are clearly and precisely formulating their policy. We are all in favor of achieving an agreement in Geneva and for consolidating peace. But if the United States wishes to challenge the security of the socialist countries an answer will not be long in coming. The countries of the socialist community, the communique on the visit of the Hungarian delegation to Poland stresses, will not permit the military supremacy of NATO.

If it comes to the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles, says Comrade Honecker, leader of the GDR, then the states of the socialist community will be forced to adopt measures in response. Such measures have already been announced. Preparatory work is beginning on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the deployment of operational-tactical purpose missile complexes. The community of socialist countries together is in a position to resolve the most complex tasks of economic development and of ensuring its security. And it will do this.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN MANAGEMENT EXPERTS CONFER

PM301523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Experts Confer"]

[Text] A Soviet-Bulgarian "roundtable" on questions pertaining to the organization of the management of the national economy was held in Moscow 24-25 October.

Topical problems of the management of socialist production and questions pertaining to economic and organizational methods of leadership at enterprises and in associations were discussed, scientific conclusions were drawn, and practical recommendations were given to improve the organizational structures of management in the USSR and Bulgaria.

The meeting participants examined questions pertaining to the development of scientific cooperation between the corresponding organizations of the two countries and elaborated a plan of measures for 1984-1985.

FRG LEADERS IGNORE PUBLIC OPINION ON DEPLOYMENT

PM281021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by N. Portugalov: "Heedless of the Consequences"]

[Text] In the middle of October, as has already been reported, a meeting of the USSR and FRG public devoted to problems of European security and the state and development prospects of Soviet-West German relations was held in Hamburg. At the invitation of the meeting's initiators -- the FRG-USSR societies federation -- a Soviet delegation headed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy L.M. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG society, took part in its work. After the end of this broad and frank exchange of opinions between eminent representatives of the two countries' political circles and public and military figures (the keynote speakers at the Hamburg meeting also included Colonel General N.F. Chervov, directorate chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and (L. Ryul), state secretary of the FRG Ministry of Defense), the Soviet guests toured the country, visited Bonn, and met and talked with West German politicians and journalists.

The author of these lines also took part in the work of the meeting. Here are some of my observations during this tour of the FRG and the conclusions to which they lead me.

The discussions in the FRG between the champions and opponents of the so-called "NATO nuclear arms upgrading" show primarily that for a long time now they have been "talking through each other," to use the German expression. The supporters of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles are the Federal Government and the leadership of the parties of the ruling right-centrist coalition, while the opponents are the majority of the country's population, the majority of the West German electorate. The Bonn leaders resolutely reject the very idea of a nationwide referendum on the missiles' forthcoming deployment. But in practice this referendum is being held in the FRG every day. Public opinion polls conducted here on orders and instructions from the most diverse services and bodies, both West German and U.S., have revealed that over 70 percent of those polled are opposed to nuclear arms upgrading. The coalition politicians, who attach importance to every figure in their election campaigns, in this case are reluctant to consider this fact. But it is not just a matter of polls. The 5 million signatures to the Krefeld antimissile appeal speak for themselves.

NATO propaganda stereotypes in missile matters no longer have any effect on the majority of West Germans. Moreover, even on questions as seemingly complicated for the unsophisticated person as the real thrust of the United States' so-called "new proposals" in Geneva, ordinary members of the West German antiwar movement unerringly recognize falsehood. The desire of the U.S. Administration and the Federal Government which supports it to create the false impression that U.S. policy has changed in the direction of greater flexibility is not destined to be realized. On the other hand, arguments justifying the Soviet stand at the Geneva talks are becoming increasingly comprehensible in the FRG.

The majority of the West German population now realizes that the Soviet Union will in no circumstances agree on the number of its own medium-range missiles to be reduced and at the same time on the number of U.S. systems of the same class to be deployed in Europe and in any event will insist that the British and French nuclear potentials be counted in Geneva. Even those West German opponents of the Pershing II and cruise missiles who are still inclined to take on trust the thesis of the "overarmament" of both the United States and the USSR, are prepared to join with other members of the antiwar movement on the platform formulated by Social Democratic Party Chairman W. Brandt: "Not arms upgrading but the successful completion of the Geneva talks while rejecting the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe."

The majority of West Germans also accept the thesis, also put forward recently by W. Brandt in an interview with the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN: "The Soviet proposals in Geneva are sufficient for agreement. But the Americans have come to the talks with the intention of deploying at least some of their missiles in Europe. On this basis we can now reject their deployment."

We can only shrug desparingly when eminent politicians of the ruling coalition call the antiwar movement in the FRG "Moscow's fifth column" merely on the grounds that West German Communists and the progressive public are taking part in it. No, the antimissile majority in the FRG is not only the progressive, not only the liberal majority. It is the majority of the country's entire population. This is borne out by the magnitude of the demonstrations during the week of protest against the missiles, in which about 2.5 million of the country's inhabitants took part.

The most subtle propaganda methods have been of no avail: The majority of the FRG population links "NATO's arms upgrading" with U.S. plans for a "limited nuclear war in Europe," whose first and chief victim would be the FRG. West Germans have a clear idea of the consequences for the FRG of the military and political retaliatory steps which the Soviet Union would be obliged to take immediately after the first Pershing II missiles appeared on its territory. And they do not want these consequences: They do not want FRG security to be sharply reduced; they do not want additional new missiles deployed in the immediate vicinity of its borders, including on GDR territory, to be directed against it; they do not want to forfeit the fruit of European detente which they now regard as their most precious national asset and they do not want in particular to renounce the further constructive deployment of relations with the other German state. Yet it is obvious that the transformation of West German territory into a launch pad for nuclear missile weapons directed against the socialist countries would contradict the letter and spirit of the Moscow and Berlin treaties and would cause serious damage to the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union and the GDR.

It follows from the above that, by deploying the new U.S. missiles in their own country, the West German leaders could undermine and indeed totally forfeit the national consensus which experts discuss, including in the concept the fundamental consent of the majority of the country's population to the authorities' foreign policy, particularly on a vital issue like safeguarding security. Some leaders of the antiwar movement predict that in this case a rift would also occur in West German society over other topical foreign policy problems. What would happen then to the predictability of West German foreign policy, for which the West German leaders are so concerned? That is what they should think about. After all, in actual fact do they not intend, to use Brecht's words, "to dismiss their own people and find another"?

The FRG leaders are experienced political fighters, tempered in election and parliamentary battles. But they are failing to draw conclusions from the situation forming in the country, obviously considering that agreement with the United States at any price is far more important for them. They are failing to hear what is now clear to the ordinary West German, to wit that an agreement in Geneva is possible only before the new U.S. missiles are deployed in West Europe.

In addressing the antimissile opposition both in the Bundestag and outside it -- the broadest strata of the public -- the Federal Government and its heralds are displaying considerable inventiveness. Obviously, for them the deployment of the missiles is something that has already been decided. They are vainly trying to persuade the people that this will not lead the country to very grave consequences. What is official Bonn not saying on the subject? With feigned optimism, it alleges that the Soviet Union even after the deployment of the missiles will conduct talks in Geneva which even in that case could "end positively." It argues that in the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union and the GDR there will be no "substantial adverse changes."

Finally, it asserts that the USSR cannot undertake anything new in Europe, in the military respect in response to NATO's arms upgrading, because it has long had here everything it threatens to deploy, and so on and so forth.

And all this is said after the Vienna meeting between A.A. Gromyko and Genscher during which the FRG foreign minister was clearly told of the threat to West Germany which would be presented by a step as hostile to the cause of peace as the appearance of the medium-range U.S. missiles on its territory. It is hard to avoid the impression that Bonn's attempts to blunt the keenness of the issue of the USSR's retaliatory steps are not only pursuing propaganda aims but are also reflecting the West German conservative leaders' secret fear in the face of the consequences of their actions. As the Germans say, they are "whistling in a dark forest to give themselves courage." How could it be otherwise! They must realize that by deploying an additional U.S. first-strike potential on FRG territory they are embarking on a misdeed from which their political forefather Adenauer recoiled, categorically refusing in the late fifties -- at the height of the cold war and in the period of the FRG's total dependence on the United States -- to deploy the U.S. medium-range missiles of the time -- the Thor and Jupiter missiles. Incidentally, they bear no more resemblance to the Pershing II missiles than an old-fashioned musket does to an automatic rifle with telescopic sight. And surely Bonn does not suppose that the implementation of U.S.-NATO plans will remain without serious adverse consequences for the FRG, consequences for which the present West German political leaders will bear full responsibility?

BRANDT COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV'S REPLIES TO PRAVDA

LD292300 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 29 TASS -- Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, addressing a press conference here, has said: Yuriy Andropov's replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions add new aspects that are of great importance for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, even though they do not give grounds for excessive optimism as regards the further course of the negotiations.

Asked why the SPD changed its attitude to NATO's "missile decision" and is now opposed to the siting of new American medium-range missiles in Europe, the SPD chairman said that it is NATO's position, rather than his party's, that changed. NATO's "two-track decision" now looks different from what it was in 1979. At that time, attempts were being made to start a new round of the talks. The Soviet Union proposed to cut the number of its SS-20 missiles below the level that existed in 1978.

Willy Brandt said he has an impression that the stationing of new Pershing II missiles is now more important for some NATO partners than the reduction of the SS-20's. "I'm not raising the issue of military blocs," he said. "I'm opposed to anti-Americanism and I advocate a strong West German Bundeswehr I take a realistic look at the Soviet policy too. No one can explain to me why they are not listening to the Soviet Union's words about its readiness to cut the number of SS-20's to the level below that of 1978."

The press conference was attended by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme and Chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction Hans-Jochen Vogel, who are guests of the Austrian Socialist Party's congress currently under way here.

SPD LEADERS RESPOND TO ANDROVOV STATEMENT

LD291218 Moscow TASS in English 0235 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 28 TASS -- The new initiatives set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, in his answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA should serve as a "starting point for continuing the Geneva talks", it is stressed in a joint statement issued in Bonn today by three prominent members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, members of parliament from this party Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Horst Emke and Egon Bahr.

"Yuriy Andropov", the statement says, "has made a proposal which may prevent the breakdown of the Geneva talks." The actions of the United States Administration, which rejected the new Soviet initiative, were qualified by the Social Democrat leaders as "irresponsible." Those who will not try to use the possibilities contained in this proposal and instead will start the deployment of the American nuclear-missile weapons will assume grave responsibility for the collapse of the talks and the new stage of the arms race in Europe, the statement stresses.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRG GREENS DELEGATION

LD282242 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with a delegation from the "Greens" party who had arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The meeting focused on the problem of curbing the arms race in Europe, first of all the nuclear arms race which threatens to escalate if the United States deploys new U.S. missiles in the European Continent.

The representatives of the "Greens" Party voiced justified concern about the aggravation of the international situation and the situation in Europe. They declared that their party and its following are vigorously campaigning in the ranks of the anti-war movement of the FRG against the delpoyment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the FRG's territory.

A positive assessment was made of the Soviet peace initiatives, including those set forth by Yuriy Andropov on October 27. At the same time some members of the delegation expressed the view that unilateral steps by the USSR to reduce its missiles in Europe purportedly could be a way out of the impasse created at the Geneva talks as a result of the position taken by the United States.

Boris Ponomarev noted that the United States Administration fully and entirely bears responsibility for the drastic aggravation of the international situation. The aim of the militaristic course pursued by the present United States Administration is to try, disregarding the interest of other states and peoples, to secure for the United States of America positions of domination in the world. This was directly and clearly noted in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov. The latest events -- the intervention organised by the United States against the freedomloving people of Grenada during which the United States wants to drown in blood the population of that small peaceloving country under the invented pretext of protecting "human rights", once again confirm the correctness of this evaluation.

The United States' aggressive policy is opposed by a firm, consistent course of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community, aimed at the safeguarding and consolidation of peace, at curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union was doing and is doing everything to achieve agreement in Geneva. It shows the necessary flexibility and a constructive approach. It has advanced a number of variants of a just solution of the problem of the medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

The new initiatives that Yuriy Andropov advanced on October 27 mean a step of principled importance. Taken together with the proposals submitted earlier they make it possible, given a reasonable stand of the other side, to reach agreement or at least, if the announced deadlines for the deployment of U.S. missiles are abandoned, to continue the talks and quest of mutually acceptable solutions.

The participants in the meeting from the Soviet side explained in detail that the Soviet Union has already made a number of unilateral steps for putting an end to the arms race, declared that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. Yet the West has by no means displayed readiness to react to these steps positively. On the contrary, it has been continuing the arms race. Is there a guarantee that the USA would give up its plans, if the USSR made fresh unilateral steps in this direction? There is no such guarantee.

The attention of the West German participants in the meeting was drawn to the fact that Yuriy Andropov declared the USSR's readiness to start a reduction of more than 200 "SS-4" missiles and complete their scrapping in the course of 1984-85, should the USA renounce the deployment of its missiles in Europe according to the time-table declared by it. But if an agreement were concluded in Geneva on a just basis, a considerable part of the now available SS-20 missiles would be also scrapped.

It was then pointed out that the deployment of new American weapons in the FRG would be in conflict with the Moscow treaty of 1970, which is a solid foundation for the development of mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. This would endanger the valuable capital accumulated in the field of Soviet-West German relations, the whole political climate in Europe would deteriorate.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH FRG'S RUHRGAS PRESIDENT

PM271236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 20 October I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Liesen, chairman and president of the West German Ruhrgas concern, and had a conversation with him.

'CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT' ON UK DEPLOYMENT CITED

LD311322 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] London October 31 TASS -- The deployment of U.S. cruise missiles at the U.S. Air Force base Greenham Common will start tomorrow. This follows from a classified document which has been obtained by the London newspaper GUARDIAN. The document is a message from British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, containing proposals for masterminding a propaganda blitz to defend NATO's decisions concerning nuclear missiles.

The British defence secretary recommended, in particular, official admission that the first cruise missiles would start arriving at Greenham Common from November 1, 1983. He said that keeping further silence about the movement of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems to Britain was no longer sensible since activity at the Greenham Common base now was noticeably busier than usual and there were transportation launch installations there. Besides, Heseltine recalled earlier statements by the Conservative government expressing its firm intention to have the missiles deployed as scheduled.

The British defence secretary bluntly pointed out that this "frankness" on the part of the government would first of all help to deal a preemptive blow to the anti-war movement in Britain, present it with a fait accompli, and deny the parliamentary opposition the opportunity for demanding specific answers to questions about the progress of realisation of NATO's nuclear missile plans in Britain.

BELGIUM EXPELS TWO USSR DIPLOMATS FOR ESPIONAGE

NC2815Z8 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Justice Minister Jean Gol today announced the expulsion last Saturday of two Soviet diplomats for espionage. One of the cases involved military espionage and the other industrial spying, he said. Mr Gol said both cases involved the U.S.-made F-16 fighter jet used by the Belgian Air Force.

Without giving further details, he said a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy here, Yuriy Chtinov, was accused of "technical espionage," while Third Secretary Aleksander Kondratiyev had attempted to obtain information from a reserve officer in the Belgian Army.

Ten East European diplomats -- six Russians and four Romanians -- have been expelled from Belgium on espionage charges over the past 14 months. The latest incident was first reported in today's edition of the Flemish-language daily GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN.

PATOLICHEV MEETS BELGIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

PM3111Z3 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] Moscow October 27 (TASS) -- Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, today received Robert Guillot-Pingue, director general for foreign economic relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Cooperation of Belgium. He heads a delegation of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union to the current 10th session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

During the meeting Nikolay Patolichev and Robert Guillot-Pingue discussed the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

On the same day N.S. Patolichev recieved (Ye. Ennerfeld), president of the A. Johnson Company (Sweden). A talk was held on questions of the development of business ties between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Swedish company.

FRENCH MILITARY BUDGET STRESSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PM311306 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Billions of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct -- French National Defense Minister C. Hernu has submitted to the Socialist Party's parliamentary group in the National Assembly the government's draft budget for 1984. Despite France's economic difficulties it envisages a 6.6 percent increase in military expenditure compared with the present year. According to the draft, which has to be approved by Parliament, it will amount to Fr142 billion, not counting funds set aside to pay for servicemen's salaries and pensions.

It is clear from the report by the National Assembly Defense Commission that the French Government attaches special significance to the development of new types of tactical nuclear weapons. The draft budget envisages increasing appropriations for this purpose by 60 percent. They will be spent, for example, on the development and creation of warheads for air-to-ground missiles for Mirage IV and Mirage 2000 aircraft, and for the creation of the Hades tactical missile systems, which are to replace the existing Pluton systems. Appropriations for the modernization of strategic and tactical nuclear forces will account for 34 percent of the total next year. According to C. Hernu these funds will permit the commissioning of the submarine "Inflexible" in 1985, which will be equipped with multicharge M-4 nuclear missiles.

Substantial funds will be allocated for the formation of a so-called "Rapid Action Force" modeled on the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force."

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

Arrival Reported

LD301927 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen has today arrived in Moscow on a working visit. He was met at the airport by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev and other officials. He was also welcomed by Denmark's ambassador to the USSR, Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD311912 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark who had arrived in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

During the discussion of pressing international problems Andrey Gromyko called his Danish counterpart's attention to Yuriy Andropov's statement of September 28 which showed clearly that the aggravation of the present-day international situation has been caused by the U.S. Administration's militariest policy of attempting to secure world dominance for the United States. The statement reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to do everything in its power to avert nuclear catastrophe and reverse the arms race.

Significant attention was paid in the course of the talks to the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Andrey Gromyko emphasised during the discussion of this problem that the U.S. side has from the very beginning of Geneva talks been blocking efforts to achieve progress and using the talks as a cover for accomplishing its true aims, those of deploying new medium-range nuclear missile systems in Western Europe and thereby gaining military superiority over the USSR.

The Soviet Union has proposed a clear-cut program of overcoming the impasse at the talks. It is essential for this purpose that not only the Soviet Union but also the United States should look for a mutually acceptable solution on the fair basis of preserving the equilibrium of forces in Europe in the field of medium-range nuclear armaments. The United States should abandon attempts to upset this equilibrium both by deploying new U.S. missiles in West European countries and by excluding the nuclear systems of the corresponding range that belong to its NATO allies from the European balance.

Pointed out in this connection was the major importance of the new proposals contained in Yuriy Andropov's replies to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA of October 27, which have attested convincingly once again to the Soviet Union's readiness to make far-reaching practical steps to deliver Europe from nuclear danger and secure agreement on lowering the level of nuclear confrontation there substantially on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

It is perfectly clear at the same time that to forestall another round of the arms race and the dangerous development of events in Europe is the cause of all states and nations. The governments of the states allied with the United States, if they want to reckon with the will of broad public and political circles in their countries, can and should make a constructive contribution to the cause of reducing and even fully ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear armaments, to the cause of preserving and enhancing peace and expanding cooperation between all states.

Andrey Gromyko said that the implementation of the proposals that were tabled by the Soviet Union at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, namely those for condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear armaments, and concluding a treaty to prohibit the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the Earth, would really facilitate the amelioration of the entire international situation and the lessening of the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet side would like the work of the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence-and security-building measures and disarmament to be businesslike and constructive from the very beginning and blend with efforts to create favourable conditions for peaceful development in Europe. It was pointed out that the preparatory meeting under way in Helsinki is called upon to ensure the organizational and other conditions that will facilitate the conference's fruitful work.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen went on record on the whole in favour of carrying forward the process of detente and East-West dialogue in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and positively assessed the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. He declared the Danish Government's interest in the attainment of positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. At the same time, speaking from the known NATO positions, he tried to justify the U.S. approach to the Geneva talks, the line aimed at installing new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

During the discussion of issues related to bilateral relations the shared desire was voiced to continue developing all-round links on the basis of the signed treaties and agreements and the positive significance was pointed out of the Soviet-Danish 1977 protocol on consultations to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, at which the two ministers exchanged brief toasts. The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere. Present at the luncheon were Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials as well as persons accompanying Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD011002 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- A delegation of the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament arrived here today at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is headed by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Standing Commission of the Chamber R. Ter Beek.

USSR-SPANISH TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS END

PM281249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Spanish Cooperation"]

[Text] The third session of the Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Spain concluded its work in Moscow 27 October. The sides agreed to continue efforts to ascertain new directions in the sphere of mutually advantageous ties on a stable long-term basis. A program of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was outlined for 1984.

In the sphere of agriculture, the importance of contacts in technology for cultivating important [vedushchiy] crops and protecting them biologically against pests was emphasized. Medical specialists are planning cooperation, in particular, in the struggle against cardiovascular diseases and in general surgery and oncology. In the coal industry, the use of Soviet coal extraction methods and equipment in Spanish mines and joint work in the mechanization of mining and the production of mining equipment are envisaged. Cooperation between transport workers embraces the electrification of railroads, the improvement of their reliability, and the establishment of a direct Madrid-Moscow-Madrid link.

Questions of cooperation in fundamental and applied research, in power generation, fishing, and other spheres were also examined. It is planned to exchange delegations of specialists and also information and documentation.

STRAUTMANIS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS CYPRUS

LD282338 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia October 28 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who were on an official visit here since October 21 at the invitation of the House of Representatives of Cyprus, have left for home today.

In his statement in Larnaca Airport, Petr Strautmanis, the head of the Soviet delegation, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the visit and specially pointed out the meeting with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus.

The talks held with the leaders of Cyprus, he said, were detailed and useful. They reaffirmed our common conviction that in the present-day highly complicated international situation paramount significance is assumed by the task of preserving peace, ensuring international security and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The discussion of the Cyprus problem occupied an important place in the talks with statesmen, political figures and deputies, Petr Strautmanis continued. He stressed that the Soviet Union invariably, firmly and consistently comes out in support of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, treats with respect its policy of nonalignment. "We favour a peaceful, durable and just Cyprus settlement on the basis of the U.N. resolutions, through constructive talks between the Greek and Turkish communities with due regard for their legitimate interests and rights, on condition of absence of any interference from the outside. Cyprus shall be free from foreign troops and from foreign military bases."

Ezekias Papaioannou, a deputy of the House of Representatives, also highly evaluated in his statement the results of the visit and expressed conviction that it would further strengthen the close relations between the parliaments and peoples of the two countries.

"We request the Soviet delegation," Ezekias Papaioannou said in conclusion, "to convey to the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the great Soviet people our warm gratitude for the consistent and disinterested support given by the Soviet Union to us in our struggle for freedom."

BARKAUSKAS, MARCHUK ATTEND TURKISH FETE

LD282336 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- The ambassador of Turkey to the Soviet Union, Vahit Halefoglu, held a recention today on the occasion of the national holiday -- the republic day. The reception was attended by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas, Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Guriy Marchuk and other officials.

FINNISH TRADE MINISTER MEETS USSR OFFICIALS

PM271235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversations"]

[Text] On 18 October N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, had a conversation with S. Lindblom, Finnish trade and industry minister, on his return from a tour of our country. They discussed matters pertaining to Soviet-Finnish trade, economic, and industrial cooperation. A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was present.

During a conversation with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, there was an exchange of views on the prospects of cooperation in the sphere of energy, in particular nuclear energy. On the same day the guest left the Soviet Union.

LEBANON RECONCILIATION TALKS OPEN IN GENEVA

LD010042 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 31 TASS -- A conference on national reconciliation in Lebanon has opened here. It is attended by President of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil, Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt, former president of the country Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, other Lebanese politicians. Representatives of Syria and Saudi Arabia attend the conference as observers.

The participants in the conference will discuss the situation in Lebanon, which sharply aggravated after Israel's barbarous aggression and the U.S. armed interference in an Arab country.

SYRIAN LEADER MEETS AL-FATAH OFFICIAL

PM281002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "WAFA report"]

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct -- According to reports by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Syrian President H. al-Asad has met in the Syrian capital with Kh. al-Hasan, adviser to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and member of Al-Fatah Central Committee. After the meeting, Kh. al-Hasan declared that they examined "problems connected with the situation of the Palestinians."

SYRIAN, IRANIAN SOURCES CITED ON BEIRUT BLASTS

PM281549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fantasies Exposed"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct -- Commenting on the Beirut explosions on the territory of the American contingent's headquarters and in the staff building of the French contingent of the so-called "Multinational Forces" the Syrian press writes that these events are an inevitable consequence of President Reagan's adventurist course in Lebanese affairs. The papers note that it was Reagan who gave the order to the American 6th Fleet to shell Lebanese territory and who sanctioned the direct participation of U.S. Marines in the recent military activities in Lebanon's mountain regions.

In a statement published here an official Syrian spokesman notes that the American side's irresponsible allegations concerning Damascus' supposed complicity in the Beirut incident are founded on fantasies and there are no grounds to them whatsoever. The statement says that U.S. officials, resorting to various kinds of insinuations with regard to Syria, are trying to justify in the eyes of the American people their incapacity to correctly evaluate the situation, and want to shift onto others the responsibility for their mistaken policy in the Near East and its fatal consequences.

Nicosia, 26 Oct -- According to reports from Iran, a spokesman for the Iranian foreign minister has refuted the charge that the U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger leveled at the Iranian leadership, according to which Iran was party to the organization of the explosions in the headquarters of the American and French contingents in Beirut.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PDRY JOURNALISTS' GROUP

PM261051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen-USSR; Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Aden, 25 Oct -- A protocol has been signed here on cooperation between the USSR Journalists Union and the Democratic Yemen journalists' organization.

The protocol provides for the further development of creative cooperation between the two journalists' organizations and the mutual exchange of delegations, work experience, and information. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by N.G. Novikov, head of the USSR Journalists Union delegation and member of the IZVESTIYA editorial collegium, and on the South Yemen side by Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, general secretary of the Democratic Yemen journalists' organization and chief editor of the newspaper 14 October.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET 'OFFICIAL' DELEGATION

NC312030 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Palestinian Revolution Forces commander in chief, has received a Soviet official delegation, which conveyed to him the Soviet leadership's view on the recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. The delegation expressed the Soviet Union's support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership, affirmed its country's commitment to supporting and consolidating the Palestinian struggle, and explained the Soviet leadership's understanding of the conditions of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian political and executive stands on the dangers and threats to which the Palestinian revolution is exposed because of foreign interferences.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the delegation the serious developments in northern Lebanon, and Tripoli, and in the Palestinian camps. He said he appreciated the Soviet Union's firm stands of support to the Palestinian struggle and to the PLO.

Brother Abu 'Ammar had received a Soviet delegation last Friday and gave it a message for Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the recent events in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES GUINEAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM2813O6 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Kante Diao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 26 October.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Kante Diao friendly talks were held in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET MUSLIMS

LD290048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Maputo, 28 Oct (TASS) -- Today the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, received a delegation of Soviet Muslims headed by Ganizho Abdullayev, deputy chairman of the presidium of the spiritual administration of Muslims of central Asia and Kazakhstan, which is there on a visit.

During the course of the conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique condemned the incursion by American Armed Forces into Grenada and evaluated the actions of the Reagan administration as a new manifestation of the expansionist policy of imperialism. He noted that the United States, making use of the racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa, is trying to hamper the construction of a new society in Mozambique and other "front line" states and to prevent progressive transformations in them.

In conditions of an economic and political blockade of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the part of imperialist powers, as was stressed at the meeting, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are showing important support for the fraternal Mozambique people. During the conversation questions were also discussed on the active participation by the Muslims of the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique in the struggle for peace, detente, and the averting of a nuclear catastrophe.

MALAGASY INDEPENDENCE PARTY HOLDS 10TH CONGRESS

Soviet Delegate Speaks

LD310235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Antananarivo, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A. Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and leader of the CPSU delegation, made a speech today at the 10th congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM).

The AKFM forum, he said, is taking place at a noteworthy time, when all the patriotic forces of Madagascar are marking the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the party.

Today, acting within the framework of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the AKFM is making a substantial contribution to the implementation of the charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution, a document containing a program that opens up a socialist prospect for the country.

The current policy of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM], founded on principles of nonalignment, struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, for peace and the relaxation of international tension, and the development of cooperation with the socialist countries, has brought the DRM respect from the international community. Soviet communists know that no small merit for this goes to the AKFM. They prize highly the fact that the AKFM is at the source of Soviet-Malagasy friendship.

CPSU CC Congratulations

PM281606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 10th Congress of the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 10th Congress of the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence and cordially congratulates you, and through you all activists of the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence, on the remarkable jubilee -- the 25th anniversary of the party's foundation.

From the moment of its emergence, the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence has consistently stood against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for Madagascar's development along the road of independence and economic and social progress. Your party, together with the country's other patriotic forces, is actively struggling to implement the principles of the Malagasy socialist revolution's charter and is rebuffing the intrigues by foreign and domestic reaction.

Your congress is being held under complicated international conditions, sharply exacerbated through the fault of imperialist circles headed by the United States, which are pushing the world toward thermonuclear catastrophe. Today there is no task that is more important or more crucial than to block the path of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The Soviet Communists evaluate on its merit the contribution made by the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence to the cause of the struggle for peace and international security and to the development of friendly relations between our countries.

We wish successful and fruitful work to the 10th congress of the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence!

Let the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence, between the Soviet and Malagasy people, strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee

PAIGC DELEGATION OF PARTY WORKERS VISITS

PM271001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] headed by (A. Sambu), member of the party's central committee, visited the Soviet Union 16 through 23 October in accordance with a plan of party ties between the CPSU and the PAIGC.

In addition to Moscow, the Guinean party workers visited the Lithuanian SSR. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee and the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

U.S. GRENADA OPERATION 'BLOODY MASSACRE'

LD312128 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

When for some reasons a person does not wish to call a spade a spade he resorts to euphemism substituting agreeable or inoffensive words for those that are harsh, indelicate. Thus, sanctimonious persons, bigots avoid using the word "Satan," saying "He" instead. The United States ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, protecting the United States' bloody aggression in Grenada not only resorted to this method but even tried to present the armed piratic intervention of U.S. forces on Grenada almost as Washington's good deed for the whole world. In an interview to the NBC television network Kirkpatrick demanded that the U.S. intervention should no longer be called "an invasion" and should be described as a "rescue mission" instead.

Facts, however, show irrefutably that the Reagan administration is brazenly seizing the island in much the same manner as was done by colonizers and slave hunters in the past. The false thesis of the Reagan administration alleging that shock forces and units of the United States "Rapid Deployment Force" were sent to Grenada for the protection and evacuation of U.S. citizens from the (?island is) nothing but a camouflage for the U.S. aggression.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that in a statement for the press the President asserted that the main purpose of the U.S. invasion is the protection of the lives of U.S. citizens staying on the island. But certainly no one hoped that this will be believed. [as received] And, indeed, the university in Saint Georges where 800 American students were studying at the medical department was heavily shelled from U.S. [words indistinct] might ask for what purpose the U.S. "saviors" were shelling an educational establishment.

The White House spokesman said that President Reagan had been "satisfied" with the operation on Grenada and with the fact that there had been no casualties among "innocent civilians." But this is another lie, as the Canadian MACLEAN's MAGAZINE reports, U.S. warships fired on the hospital at Richmond Hill as a result of which 47 patients staying there were killed. According to a CBS correspondent getting the information from the Pentagon, U.S. forces are shelling areas from artillery guns stationed at Point Salines airport. Strikes are also dealt by planes based on the "independence" aircraft carrier. "C-130" aircraft are used in combat operations. And all this is being called the "rescue mission."

As we see, lies are being heaped up to justify something which cannot be justified, the bloody massacre of a small people of Grenada and this massacre has been prepared secretly which was admitted by President Reagan himself. And for purposes of disinformation the United States announced loudly for all the world [words indistinct] of the armed intervention on the island that there was no threat of the U.S. forces invasion of Grenada.

The United States has staged an armed aggression against independent Grenada on the same script as the invasion of the Dominican Republic by U.S. Marines in 1965. Having no juridical justification for its policy of state terrorism, Washington refers to "established [words indistinct]," namely to the piratic illegal actions of the United States itself and Israel for instance, the raid of the Israeli commandos on the Entebbe Airport in Kampala (Uganda) and the abortive subversive sortie of U.S. special forces in 1980 in Iran have been recalled. [sentence as received] This is an example of how Washington is making brigandage the norm of its state policy. In order to continue the aggression the White House is now advancing another pretext, claiming that the United States wishes to "restore order and democracy on Grenada." In reality Washington is consolidating its occupation of the island and is slaying Grenada's population.

U.S. 'PIRATIC' AGGRESSION AGAINST GRENADA SCORED

LD281450 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 28 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov:

The United States' piratic aggression against Grenada has for various reasons sparked off indignation, condemnation and resentment throughout the world. The United States has grossly violated international law, being the stronger, it indulged in violence against the weaker, with heavily armed commandos attacking virtually unarmed civilians, enlarging the list of victims of the enemy of the human race -- U.S. imperialism.

Use has been made of base methods and obvious provocations. The United States attacked Grenada, allegedly, to save the lives of American citizens. The falsity of this pretext is recognised today practically by all American press bodies. They indicate that absolutely nothing ever threatened the American nationals on the island. It must also be noted that this strategem is reminiscent of the Nazi provocation against Poland in 1939 with the Hitlerites staging their disgraceful show "Polish Assault on German Citizens." One can say in this connection that the Washington leaders have found themselves up to their ears in dirt in full view of the entire world.

Many other facts can be cited to prove that a lot of blood and lies are on Washington's conscience.

Let us examine in more detail, however, only one circumstance, for it is, probably, the most typical and common pretext used by U.S. imperialists to motivate and camouflage their sanguinary and piratic actions. This is what they call "defence of democracy."

This thesis has been used wherever possible by Washington policy-makers: In all the provocative hostile actions against socialist countries, when "justifying" and "explaining" the mad arms race, when plundering the natural wealth of developing countries and in several hundred similar instances.

Washington "idealists", Or, rather, heavily armed Marines, launched their assault on Grenada also under the pretext of "defense of democracy."

The meaning of this imposition of "democracy" at the end of bayonets is, of course, clear to all: This is the aspiration to plunge the newly-free nation, which cast off colonial yoke and started building a new life on a just social footing, back into the grip of neo-colonialism, of U.S. and transnational monopolies. Washington has undoubtedly one more aim in view: to find a quisling from among Grenadian reactionaries (probably; already brought into the country in a trunk of a warship from the American fleet) and turn that strategic island in the ocean into an American military outpost under the cover of a puppet regime. The words about "defence of democracy" were repeated from rostrums and in lobbies in Washington just as often, as the salvoes of guns and bursts of submachine-gun fire were heard on Grenada.

This is how Washington politicians value and respect the imperishable ideals of democracy. To believe Reagan and Co., it was for the sake of "love and respect" of those ideals that they committed the crime against Grenada.

If Washington is prepared to do everything "in the name of democracy", why then it did not send its armada and commandos to places where democracy, which is known to the entire world, has been devoured by fascism, like in Chile, in order to oust the bloody regime of butcher Pinochet, or, for exmaple, to Paraguay, to rid that country's people of cruel dictator Stroessner, or to Haiti, and other Latin American countries where democracy has been stifled and trampled upon. All signs indicate, however, that this will happen only when pigs fly, as the saying goes.

No, Washington will not deceive anyone. The White House and defence of democracy, the Pentagon and defence of democracy are incompatible. This is an outrage upon common-sense, this is one of the greatest absurdities of our time. The United States' aggression against Grenada has proved this with full evidence.

U.S. CONCOCTING 'GIANT FABRICATION' IN GRENADA

LD010523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 31 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin; Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Excerpt] The American secret services have received orders to organize big lies about Grenada. The whole series of detailed lies to which the American Government has resorted has only brought about shame and ignominy for Washington. It said that the initiative of invasion had come from the Caribbean puppets. Barbadian Prime Minister Adams, who in general does everything that the United States orders him to do, let slip that it was the United States that first suggested the idea of invading Grenada.

Then it announced that Soviet military advisers had been discovered in Grenada. It turned out that it was impossible to discover something that did not exist. It reported that more than 600 Cubans had been interned, but another group of 500 Cubans, armed to the teeth, was continuing the resistance against the interventionists. Circumstances forced the invasion commander to admit that they had become entangled in lies.

It is in vain that Washington began to speak of military equipment, military warehouses and construction of strategic bases -- in vain and, as they say, in haste, too precipitately. Now, as the American press reports, a new landing has taken place in Grenada -- that of the CIA specialists who are to prepare a kind of giant fabrication in order to try and justify the American intervention after the event. Well, we will see what they will concoct.

PLAN FOR 'PUPPET' LEADER IN GRENADA VIEWED

LD291230 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 29 Oct 83

["Who Needs That Scoon and Why?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

So, the heavily-armed U.S. expedition corps equipped with the newest military hardware has defeated virtually unarmed Grenadians. On Washington's instructions the boots of GI's are trampling upon freedom and independence of Grenada with fire and sword restoring "peace and order" which resemble those of a cemetery.

But what will happen to Grenada in the future? Or to be more precise, what are the American bandits going to do with their victims, with their prey? Although such plans have not been broadly advertised so far, the press carried reports which prompt certain inferences. According to foreign news agencies, the United States continues to build up its military presence in Grenada after the "victory". For example, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that C-141 transport planes are bringing in reinforcements to Grenada from among the troops of the 82d Airborne Division stationed at Fort Bragg military base in North Carolina. According to the CNN television company, the USA has delivered guided missiles to the island as well.

And here are some more facts, all them indicative in themselves. For instance, Washington has announced that the term of the U.S. troops' stay in the island is not limited (when the aggression began the term of three-to-five days was mentioned). This involuntarily reminds one of the initial statements to the effect that the U.S. military contingent in Lebanon will stay in that country for one month only. In actual fact the U.S. occupation of that Arab country continues for one and a half years now. And there are no indications that the USA is going to pull out its troops from there. On the contrary, Washington officially announced the forthcoming dispatch of fresh U.S. military units to Lebanon. In this context reports that the Pentagon is going to set up a military base in Grenada command instantaneous attention, for such a base will enable it to keep a close watch on the vital shipping lanes and the northern part of the Latin American Continent, just like the U.S. base on the Malvinas (Falkland Islands) controls the southern tip of that continent.

Such plans look fairly credible, considering the fact that it is nothing new to U.S. militarists to seize the territory of another nation with a view to setting up bases there. Let us for one, recall the U.S. military outpost at Guantanamo, on Cuba's territory.

But how can the USA make official its aggressive annexationist actions, what should it do to give them at least a minimal semblance of being legal? There are some obstacles on this road, for Grenada is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. And British Governor General Paul Scoon used to be the highest representative of state authority, while the official head of state of Grenada is the Queen of Britain.

Despite all this, staging a bandit attack on Grenada, Washington has not consulted London, far less asked for its consent to the move. It is not fortuitous that the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, of Great Britain (a case unprecedented in the history of relations between her government and the U.S. Administration) expressed doubts as to the advisability of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

However, Washington, which is used to the ultimate arrogance in dealing even with its closest NATO allies, could not care less about all this. Ignoring the sovereign rights of the independent state of Grenada, it, to put it openly, does not care a damn about Great Britain's prerogatives. And still, it looks like Paul Scoon, the former British governor-general, has evidently caught Washington's fancy, and it seems that the Americans intend him for their puppet. It is evidently for psychological conditioning, a brainwashing that Scoon was lifted to one of the U.S. naval ships which took part in the operation to invade Grenada, judging from the looks of it, the further step of the Americans toward the British official may be to "help him" set up a puppet government which would suit the Americans, the government which would provide a screen for the strategic aims of the USA, and then let Mr Scoon indulge in lawn tennis which he is reportedly so fond of.

It is difficult to predict the developments in Grenada in the short-term period ahead. However, what we all see now is an arrogant aggressive act of U.S. imperialism.

Its military and diplomatic machines are shedding blood of innocent people, conspiring scandalous and deadly political intrigues, despite a wrathful and practically unanimous condemnation on the part of the world community, even despite the position of its closest NATO allies, one may even say friends, having Mrs Thatcher in mind.

REAGAN TV ADDRESS ON GRENADA ACTION ASSAILED

LD291925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2147 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Commentary by Konstantin Yuryev: "Don't Wake the President at Dawn"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan made an address to the country on American television in which he related with the simplemindedness characteristic of him everything he knew about the invasion of U.S. troops of the island of Grenada. It turns out that matters are far simpler than the world imagines. "At the end of last week, the President said, "I was awakened early in the morning and told that six members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean states were requesting us to conduct a military operation ... with a view to restoring order and democracy on Grenada."

Further the President, deliberately omitting a few details from his morning toilet, got straight on with the job. He looked at the map where the movements to the shores of Letanon of the American naval armada with Marines on board had been mapped out, and gave the order, as he said, "to make a detour to the South which would allow them to approach Grenada."

He then asked the State Department what the U.S. students who were training at the medical faculty of the University of St. George's and the Cuban workers who were building a civilian airport for the development of tourism at the request of the Grenadian Government were doing at the moment. Even before he drank his morning coffee, it was reported to him that the U.S. students were studying, although some of them not very well, and the Cuban workers were leveling ground and doing it quite diligently.

Reagan said further that that is why he is the President, in order to see that the ground leveled by Cubans looks suspiciously suitable for the landing of Soviet warplanes, including long-distance ones, and the U.S. students, well, of course they need the help of their parents." If, of course, one has in mind as parents "the gold braid" of the Pentagon...

Finally, concerning the results of the invasion of Grenada, the President announced in everyone's hearing that "the operation was carried out brilliantly." Well, how could it be anything but! The Pentagon has indeed worked up a sweat so as, with the aid of an entire armada of naval ships, helicopters, guns, aviation, and detachments of Marines, to seize the tiny island.

We would not be surprised if as a result of this "heroic deed," in the United States Reagan is said to be a modern-day Napoleon. Although, on the other hand, if one considers the operation to seize Grenada "brilliant", then why not declare to the White House that there is also "brilliance," say, in the actions of certain gangsters, who prepare in advance for a crime and then by night, with Colt revolvers in the hand, storm in the home of peaceful people somewhere in Texas or Oklahoma?

The great American writer Mark Twain once said that he would not want to be alone with his conscience after 4 years in office as U.S. President. But this remark does not apply to Mr Reagan, who has been in office for 1,000 days. He cannot be alone with what he does not have. So in no situation wake the U.S. President at dawn! Otherwise he will imagine, half asleep, that somewhere or other the United States with Marine bayonets, still has to "restore order"...and, of course, "democracy".

U.S. JUSTIFICATION FOR GRENADA ATTACK REJECTED

LD292049 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov

President Reagan and his team resort to twists and turns of all sorts to justify Washington's immoral and unlawful action against Grenada that contradicts even the American Constitution. They are doing their utmost to deceive the world and American public opinion, to delude the people as regards its true causes. Contrary to obvious facts, the U.S. Administration is trying to prove that thus another manifestation of international gangsterism has been positively assessed by the American and world public, they refer to an "unprecedented flow" of telephone calls (more than 6,000) to the White House allegedly approving the action, to "public opinion polls," conducted in a way that their outcome may be easily guessed in advance, and finally, to a show of "public support" for the President, complete with flag-waving, staged before television cameras and the White House lawn by loyal staff.

Everything is just fine, claim the engineers of these cheap tricks, everything is being done right. The President is coping well with his duties and is in complete control, and so on, and so forth. It seems as if there were no meetings of the U.N. Security Council with the United States in the dock, abandoned even by those who normally keep in step. It seems as if there were no avalanche of statements by the governments of countries in the east and west, north and south, as if congressmen did not express their alarm over the new "crusader's" actions at congress committees. It seems as if the giant waves of popular indignation over Washington's outrages in Grenada did not pound the windows of the White House.

The administration is looking hard for new false pretexts, up to most fantastic ones, to justify the armed invasion of Grenada, the occupation of that island and its use for the selfish interests of U.S. imperialism.

It turns out that Mr Reagan has uncovered "Cuba's plot" aimed at setting up in Grenada a military base for subversive actions in Latin America. Myths have emerged about a "military airfield" in Grenada, being built by Cubans, who, as Reagan put it, may in fact be reservists, and about the alleged construction of silos there for strategic missiles.

These inventions, however, have been rejected by the United States closest friends. Britain's Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said in a radio interview that British and Cuban engineers took part in building the airfield in Grenada, which was not connected withthe presence of Cuban troops. Derrick Collier, managing director of the British company Plessey Airports which concluded an eight-million pound contract to supervise the airfield construction, dismissed all fabrications on this account. There is absolutely no indication of any military installations at the airport which is being built on the south-west tip of the island, he said.

This has torn off another one of the fig leaves by which Washington is trying to conceal its disgraceful policy, the policy of international terrorism. The entire world sees the ugly face of the government that is building its propaganda on lies.

GRENADIAN 'PATRIOTS' RESISTING U.S. 'AGGRESSOR'

LD312101 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown October 31 TASS -- According to reports of Guyana's radio Grenadian patriots, consolidating their hold on highland districts of the country continue putting up a resistance to the U.S. aggressor.

In combing operations the occupiers have considerable difficulties because of the aimed fire on them by fighters of the revolutionary armed forces, people's militia and volunteers.

The radio station "voice of Barbados" noted that the exchange of fire is particularly intensive in the south eastern part of the island. A reportage of the radio station's special correspondent from the Grenadian capital says that U.S. Marines and "Rangers" are given an amassed air cover. U.S. Army helicopters carrying nuclear weapons are constantly flying in the Grenadian skies that were peaceful so recently. Jet aircraft are roaring.

While continuing the occupation of the island and doing away with patriots, Washington is taking every measure to prevent further exposure of the U.S. intervention in the United Nations Organization. This is why a demand was addressed to the United Nations not to allow anyone to speak on behalf of Grenada in the United Nations until the Americans set up a puppet government on that island.

The United States is now feverishly making efforts to knock together the so-called "peace-keeping forces". The United States presses for the inclusion of British forces there under the pretext of Grenada's being a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But the British official circles oppose these demands since the occupation has been taken against Britain's will and advice. One of the leaders of the British opposition said that Reagan's ambitions are so boundless that he launched the intervention bypassing traditional British ties.

AFTER GRENADA, U.S. SEEN EYEING CENTRAL AMERICA

'Sights' on Nicaragua, Cuba

LD311633 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The Reagan administration has imposed strict censorship on all reports coming from Grenada. Not even a tropical mosquito, so to speak, is supposed to squeeze through the thick net of misinformation with which Washington has surrounded that small island state in the Caribbean. And meanwhile the White House propaganda machine has been releasing one false report after another to conceal the real objectives of the American intervention and to avoid responsibility for these acts of international piracy.

But it cannot avoid the responsibility. The United Nations Security Council has branded the armed invasion of Grenada by the United States as a flagrant violation of international law and an encroachment upon Grenada's independence, sovereignty and territorial inviolability. As the United States found itself virtually in international isolation, it used its right of veto in the Security Council, to prevent it from passing a resolution accusing Washington of a crime. But its attack on a small, sovereign country, whose independent policy it did not like has again exposed Washington for what it is, a source of violence and lawlessness.

With all the military force at its disposal, Washington planned to seize the tiny island without losses in a blitz strike. But the huge superiority in troops and equipment has proved insufficient for breaking the resistance of a people defending its honor and independence. The Grenadians continue to fight, standing up to an invasion force of 15,000 men.

Having pulled off the intervention act, Washington is now planning to turn Grenada into a military base from which it could threaten other independent countries of Central America. Although the sights are set primarily on Nicaragua and Cuba, the appetites of international terrorists in Washington do not stop there.

The Reagan administration is clearly making preparations for new acts of intervention against sovereign countries, especially those that cast off their colonial shackles only recently. The progressive reforms underway in such countries are viewed in Washington as an evil to be eradicated. When the CIA director, William Casey, spoke in Fulton, Missouri, he publicly urged the United States to make it a rule to interfere in any developing country where the ongoing reforms, he said, threatened American interests and to topple their governments.

What is this, if not a claim to the right to conduct a policy of total state terrorism, a policy the Reagan administration is crudely trying to impose on the world? Today its intervention troops are trampling Grenadian land and killing peaceful civilians in Lebanon. Who will be the next victim of aggression? The real focus of evil has revealed itself to the world community. It is personified by the maniacs in Washington, who are trying to change the world on their own pattern.

Tegucigalpa Meeting Noted

LD300054 Moscow TASS in English 2329 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 29 TASS -- Revolutionary Nicaragua is being threatened with invasion. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports from Tegucigalpa that the war ministers from the reactionary regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras held a secret meeting in the Honduran capital. According to the dispatch, the talk was about coordination of plans of expanding aggression against Nicaragua. Revival of the activity of the so-called Central American Defence Council, the agency points out, became the main outcome of the meeting. That reactionary military bloc was set up in 1963 under Washington's auspices as a tool of aggression against socialist Cuba. Now, twenty years later, its chief objective is the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

It is no secret that Washington is behind the militarist collusion of the military dictatorships from the countries neighboring on Nicaragua. The United States has been trying to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution by arming and training counter-revolutionary gangs based in Honduras and Costa Rica. Confronted with an apparent failure of their forays, the Reagan administration, without renouncing the use of mercenaries, has started preparing a direct invasion of Nicaragua. The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote the other day that the White House took a decision to overthrow the Sandinista government by any means.

It is noteworthy that the meeting in Tegucigalpa was convened shortly after the U.S. criminal invasion of Grenada. Local journalists believe that besides being aimed at overthrowing the Grenadian Government, the intervention in that island is a kind of "dress rehearsal" for a direct military assault on Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan Vigilance Stressed

PM281111 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by APN and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's own correspondent M. Belyat under the general heading "Hands Off Grenada!" "Managua on the Line"]

[Text] The news of the U.S. troops' invasion of Grenada found me on the road from Jalapa, a small settlement on the border with Honduras. The feeble radio in the old Toyota, wheezing and sputtering, announced the tragedy which had struck the small Caribbean island.

"Well, that means those damned gringos have landed on Grenada," Luis, the driver, said through clenched teeth, screwing up his eyes in anger and hunching over the wheel. "Now you can expect them here in our country. They've tried it out there, now they'll crawl over here...."

Perhaps Luis is right. It is perfectly possible that the invasion of Grenada was a rehearsal for U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. The start of this intervention is expected in November: A massive invasion by Somoza units will be followed by the occupation of individual regions of the country. First with the support of the Honduran Army and then, if that fails, perhaps intervention by the Salvadoran and Guatemalan armies backed by U.S. subunits. By mid-December the counterrevolution dreams of controlling Managua.

Nicaragua, like Grenada, has been struggling against imperialist aggression for over 4 years. For over 4 years the "democratic" United States has been trying to deal with the peoples of these states, who have accomplished victorious revolutions. The aggressive U.S. actions against Grenada and Nicaragua acquired a particularly dangerous scope when President Reagan took office.

The U.S. Marines' invasion of Grenada should not be considered as something sudden -- it had been planned in advance. The United States merely took advantage of a suitable moment -- the complex domestic political situation on the island. According to Western news agency reports, the very next day after the death of the Grenadian prime minister a detailed invasion plan was dropped on President Reagan's desk, drafted on the basis of intelligence obtained as a result of espionage flights over the island by U.S. aircraft.

The Grenadian people have offered heroic resistance to the interventionists. The Nicaraguan people, not letting their weapons fall from their hands for a single minute while fighting the Somoza gangs on their borders, are prepared to repel an intervention.

"Every Nicaraguan," I was told by (Sotero Alvares), an elderly peasant from Jalapa, "is a soldier. Jalapa will beat the Somoza supporters and will hold out against the Yankees. All the Jalapa inhabitants are soldiers and we will fight to the last bullet, to the last drop of blood..."

Ortega on U.S. 'Aggression'

LD311405 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Managua October 31 TASS -- A real threat of an aggression by the United States and by reactionary Central American regimes obedient to it has overhung Nicaragua, Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Nicaraguan minister of defence, has stated here. The Reagan Administration, in the face of defeats sustained by the bands of Somocistas, has started preparing a military intervention in Nicaragua, he said.

The Nicaraguan Governemnt strives for peace but it does not intend to obey Washington's diktat and to hold negotiations on U.S. conditions, Humberto Ortega pointed out. The Nicaraguans will fight to the last, defending their freedom and independence.

Nicaragua Message to UN

LD311006 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- The brazen occupation of Grenada by the U.S. interventionist troops, for which there can be no excuse, has confirmed once gain the bellicose aspirations of Washington.

This is pointed out in a message of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua sent to the U.N. headquarters. The document exposes the plans of a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua hatched by the U.S. imperialism, and urges the international community to stop the escalation of the aggression and to make the invaders withdraw their forces from Grenada without delay.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM INTERVIEWED ON GRENADA EVENTS

PM281945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by APN correspondent S. Dychev specially for IZVESTIYA: "Guyanese President F. Burhnam: Withdraw All Foreign Troops From Grenada Immediately"]

[Text] Georgetown -- First of all I should like briefly to describe Guyana's position. As I stated in my address to the nation 25 October, the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) and its allies Jamaica and Barbados have no legal or moral right to invade the territory of the sovereign state of Grenada. That also applies to the United States to join, in other words to head, the intervention. This cannot be justified on any grounds. All their actions contradict international law, the UN Charter, and the UN declaration signed in 1981 on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The former colonial powers are now trying to resurrect colonialism in our region, and the United States is playing an active part here, committing illegal acts on the pretext of "restoring law and order."

Only the Grenadian people have the right to decide their internal problems. No one may venture to dictate his will to them or to instruct them on the government they should elect. As an OECS member, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, and as a Security Council member, Guyana calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops -- those of the OECS countries and of Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States -- from Grenadian territory.

Question: What steps, in the Guyanese Government's opinion, should be taken to withdraw the U.S. and other soldiers from Grenada?

Answer: As far as I know, the countries represented in the UN Security Council and belonging to the Nonaligned Movement have expressed themselves in the Security Council against this act of aggression. I think that right now we must count primarily on world public opinion and on the pressure which is being brought to bear on the United States even by its allies.

There is a hope that the pressure of world public opinion will be able to prompt the foreign troops to leave the island.

Question: You said that the OECS states have no legal right to carry out an invasion of Grenada. Could you discuss this in more detail?

Answer: The OECS countries stated that in accordance with Article 8 (4) of the treaty under which that organization was created, any state or group of states belonging to that organization had the right to intervene. The Guyanese prosecutor general has expressed the opinion, which I support, that this assertion is utterly unfounded. Neither the wording of the treaty's articles nor international law justifies this position. Nor is there any indication that the OECS countries have a defense pact with the United States.

If the territorial integrity of any of these countries had been threatened, it would have had the right to ask any of the countries for help.

However, this instance is utterly different. The OECS countries asserted that there was a threat to all these countries. And what sort of a threat was it? "Grenada had a powerful radio station which could transmit its broadcasts to the entire region." Yet Monstserrat has a similar radio station -- Radio Antilles (a radio station of pro-U.S. orientation -- S.D.]. "The Grenadian newspapers have attacked them." Thus the only threat they were talking about was the difference in ideologies.

Question: In your radio address you said: "Today Grenada -- tomorrow Guyana, and the day after tomorrow -- somewhere else." Do you believe that your country's security is jeopardized?

Answer: It is perfectly obvious that the invasion of Grenada was caused by the fact that the OECS and the Governments of Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States could see that Grenada was taking a different political path. Since that is the main reason for intervention, such intervention could also be undertaken against other states by the forces of aggression in their present or other form.

IZVESTIYA CITES SOVIET-BOLIVIAN JOINT STATEMENT

PM270941 Mosocw IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Joint Soviet-Bolivian Statement"]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct -- A joint statement by the Bolivian National Congress and a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has been signed here. It says:

At the invitation of the National Congress a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Bolivia 18 through 25 October.

The delegation was received by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The head of state was presented with a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the talks, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a number of important international problems and questions of Soviet-Bolivian relations.

The Soviet parliamentarians had meetings and talks with the country's vice president Jaime Paz Zamora, chairman of the National Congress; Jose Ortiz Mercado, minister of foreign relations and worship; the chairmen of the national congress chambers, and other statemen and politicians. The delegation members were familiarized with the structure and activity of the country's supreme legislative organ and toured Bolivia.

In the capital the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Simon Bolivar -- that outstanding figure of the national liberation movement in Latin America.

The delegation was given the opportunity to familiarize itself with various aspects of the Bolivian people's life. Everywhere the Soviet people's envoys were given a warm, cordial reception.

In talks with Bolivian parliamentarians, statesmen, and politicians, the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies gave them detailed information on the main avenues of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet state's principled and consistent struggle for peace and international security and the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union's achievements in various spheres, and the prospects for its economic and social development.

Voicing serious concern at the present aggravation of the international situation and the existence of dangerous seats of tension threatening peace in various parts of the world, the two sides resolutely advocated tha need for a constructive approach toward vexed international problems and their peaceful political settlement through negotiations. The two countries' parliamentarians opposed outside interference in the affairs of Central American states and advocated the solution of existing problems by political means while strictly respecting the inalienable rights of the peoples of the Central American countries.

The Bolivian National Congress members informed the Soviet parliamentarians of the foreign policy activity of the country's supreme legislative organ in strengthening peace and international security and limiting the arms race. For their part the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies drew their interlocutors' attention to the Soviet Union's new foreign policy initiatives and the statement made by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, at the relaxation of tension, at curbing the arms race, and at expanding and intensifying cooperation between states.

The Soviet and Bolivian parliamentarians stressed the importance of the further development of Soviet-Bolivian cooperation in various fields on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They expressed themselves in favor of further expanding and intensifying contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Bolivian National Congress, which they are convinced are making a useful contribution to the consolidation of mutual understanding and friendship between the Soviet and Bolivian peoples and the cause of the development of the two countries' cooperation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm reception given it on Bolivian soil and invited the Bolivian parliamentarians to make a return visit.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH MEXICAN SOCIALISTS

PM281034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place 24 October at the CPSU Central Committee between K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and a delegation from the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] consisting of P. Gomez, secretary general of the PSUM Central Committee (head of the delegation); J. Rincon, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PSUM Central Committee; S. Hernadez, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PSUM Central Committee; and R. Cordera, member of the PSUM Central Committee Political Commission and coordinator of the PSUM Parliamentary Group.

The CPSU and PSUM delegations exchanged opinions on problems of the current international situation. They condemned the adventurous and aggressive course followed by the U.S. ruling circles, a course of confrontation and arms race. It was noted that the deployment of new missiles in West Europe, planned by the United States and its NATO allies, and thier attempts to acquire military superiority over the socialist countries create a real threat to peace and security. This imperialist policy of force and diktat, leading to increased international tension, contradicts the fundamental interests of the peoples and their striving to develop under conditions of freedom and independence.

It was emphasized that the current situation requires cohesion and active efforts by peace-loving, progressive, and democratic forces to rebuff the bellicose imperialist circles and frustrate their criminal schemes.

The PSUM delegation assessed highly all the efforts made by the Soviet Union to preserve peace and declared its support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the international situation. It noted that the 28 September 1983 statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at the achievement of disarmament, has great political significance and is a valuable contribution by the USSR to the cause of strengthening peace, in harmony with the numerous appeals by various political and public forces and the governments of many countries in the world. This statement helps step up the struggle against the attempts to involve mankind in war. It is especially important now, when the U.S. Administration is following a policy that seriously threatens peace and intensifies the danger of nuclear conflict.

The two parties' representatives noted that the increasingly brazen interventionist actions by the United States and its satellites against Nicaragua, the crude interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and other Central American and Caribbean countries, and the incessant campaign of blackmail and threats against socialist Cuba are components of Washington's global aggressive policy. Both delegations expressed support for the proposals and efforts made by the Contadora Group and the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments for the peaceful political settlement of Central American problems. The participants in the meeting declared their solidarity with the Latin American peoples struggling for their liberation and for the inalienable right to determine their social system by themselves.

The Mexican comrades spoke of the PSUM'S struggle for the vital rights of their country's working people, for democracy, and for popular and national policy under the conditions of the current economic crisis, and of the efforts made by the party, jointly with other progressive and patriotic movements and organizations, to defend national interests in the face of U.S. imperialism's pressure on Mexico, whose purpose is to force Mexico to abandon its independent policy of opposing U.S. interventionism in Central America.

The Soviet representatives spoke of the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. They declared that, despite imperialist provocations, the Soviet Union will continue to follow consistently its course of easing international tension, curbing the arms race, and limiting and liquidating nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons. At the same time, the USSR will firmly defend its sovereign rights and interests and will give the due response to any attempt to disturb the existing military-strategic equilibrium.

Both sides spoke in favor of further developing the friendly links between the CPSU and the PSUM. They confirmed their parties' desire to contribute to the development of Soviet-Mexican relations and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union's and Mexico's peoples.

The meeting was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Mexican Delegates Depart

PM281035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] consisting of P. Gomez, secretary general of the PSUM Central Committee (head of the delegation), and R. Cordera, J. Rincon, and S. Hernandez, members of the PSUM Central Committee Political Commission, which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for home.

The delegaton was seen off at the airport by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and responsible CPSU Central Committee officials.

USSR, COSTA RICA EXCHANGE NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES

PM261226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of Costa Rica's national holiday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent the country's president, L.A. Monge, a telegram in which it conveyed congratulations and good wishes to the president and the Costa Rican people.

In a reply telegram, L.A. Monge expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

RASHIDOV, KAPITONOV ADDRESS UZBEK AKTIV

PM3110933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mikimov: "Satisfying Demand; From the Uzbekistan Party and Economic Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] Tashkent -- It was 6 months ago that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum discussed ways of further increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality in light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions. How are the measures elaborated being fulfilled and what has been done in the time which has elapsed? There was a businesslike and committed discussion of this at the conference of the republic's party and economic aktiv. Taking part were leaders of the organizations called on to ensure the satisfaction of the population's requirements for consumer goods.

The conference was addressed by Sh.P. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report delivered by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and the speeches noted that Uzbekistan is consistently steering our party's course toward steadily improving Soviet people's prosperity. The population's requirements for various commodities have begun to be better satisfied through their production in the republic. Many types of textiles, sewn and knitted articles, footwear, and household and cultural and consumer goods have ceased to be in short supply. Since the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan above-plan consumer goods worth R760 million have been produced.

Production capacities are being rapidly built up in the republic. Large-scale, modern enterprises have been commissioned and a number of new sectors have appeared for the production of consumer goods. The organization of branches and shops in small cities and rural areas where there are surplus manpower resources is producing a good effect. Right now there are over 400 of these branches in Uzbekistan. It was stated that this experience deserves widespread dissemination. The use of home labor and the recruitment of pensioners and housewives to produce goods are giving a good account of themselves.

A firm course has been steered toward the compulsory participation of enterprises of all sectors of the national economy, irrespective of their specialization, in consumer goods production. Hundreds of enterprises of heavy industry, machine building, and the construction, transport, and agricultural ministries and departments have actively joined in this very important nationwide matter.

Work is persistently underway to seek additional material resources. Fuller use has begun to be made of local raw material and industrial production waste. Questions connected with satisfying the population's needs for consumer goods occupy a big place in the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs and are regarded as an important party task. The purposeful work performed in the republic is producting tangible results. The production of consumer goods this year will be in excess of R9 billion, almost doubling by comparison with 1976.

The advances in expanding the range of output and improving its quality are marked. It was noted with satisfaction from the conference platform that over 2,000 types of commodities are produced with the state seal of quality, while the collectives of enterprises like Tashkent's Krasnaya Zarya Sewn Goods Association and Samarkand's Imeni 8 Marta Association mark up to half their output with the pentagonal badge of honor.

Favorable comments have been made about the collectives of the Tashkent V.P. Chkalov Aircraft Production Association, the Tashkent Furniture Association, the Almalyk Carpet Factory, the Kokand Footwear Factory, and a number of others.

The rational use of raw and semifinished material resources has become a topic of special concern for party and economic organs. Many enterprises are making more possible use of production waste. The following examples were cited. In the republic's cotton-ginning industry over 18 million square meters of cotton and kenaf textiles are used for packaging the cotton fiber and lint. The Moskva, Khanka, and Uch-Tepe Cotton Plants have set up the production of nontextile materials made from production waste to expand them.

While paying tribute to what has been achieved, the conference also spoke of unused reserves. The range of many consumer goods and the quality do not always meet the population's requirements in every respect. The results of the first 9 months of this year are evidence that individual oblasts, ministries, and departments have failed to fulfill the plans and addtional targets. In particular, criticism was leveled at Khorezm, Syr-Darya, Kashka-Darya, and Navoi Oblasts, which have been responsible for a consumer goods shortfall of several million rubles.

The republic's ministry of light industry is called on to play a leading part in consumer goods production, but it is failing to make full use of its production potential. Customers are failing to receive many of the articles they need. The capacities of some branches of the Tashkent and Fergana Textile combines, the Andizhan Cotton Combine, and the Karakalpak Cotton Association are being assimilated only slowly. Not enough work is being done to train skilled professional worker cadres and specialists.

Grave shortcomings also exist in the work of local industry. Although the pace of its development here is quite good, the sector is regularly failing to fulfill the production plan in set range. The enterprises of this ministry are making inadequate use of local raw material and production waste. Few of the simplest household and domestic items are being produced. In this connection the speakers quoted Yu.V. Andropov's words to the effect that it cannot be considered normal when the question of the production of a number of simple goods is decided virtually at the USSR Gosplan. This concern must be taken on by the local organs who should be fully responsible for its solution.

Major complaints were made against the republic's ministry of fruit and vegetable farming, which has raw material resources but is responsible for 1 year to the next for a shortfall in the population's provision with the most valuable types of canned vegetables, compote, preserves, jam, children's goods, and dried fruits. Grave shortcomings exist in the work of the Ministries of the Food, Meat and Dairy, and Furniture Industries, and the State Committee for the Fish Industry. At their enterprises the range and quality of output fails to meet the population's growing demands and plan targets are not always fulfilled.

The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors. However, the conference noted, it is by no means every enterprise leader who has realized this. Thus, at the Uzbek refractory and high-temperature metal combine and the Uzbekkhlopkomash and Elektrokhimprom Associations, the production of consumer goods amounts to just a few kopeks per ruble of the wages fund. To this day their production has not been organized at some enterprises of the ministries of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Highway Construction and Maintenance, and Rural Construction, or the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The conference stated that under the conditions of the market's increasingly full saturation with goods and customers' heightened requirements and improved taste, paramount importance attaches to the quality and newness of articles. There are many collectives in the republic whose output has rightly won the customers' recognition. At the same time a number of enterprises produce articles which fail to comply with standards. These goods find no purchasers and pile up at the warehouses. A large number of knitted and sewn articles and footwear are spoiled and are downgraded, for instance. Yet at every enterprise there are reserves not only for increasing the quantity of goods but also for sharply improving their quality. They must be put into operation more rapidly.

The collectives of Andizhan's Cotton Combine, the Tashkent Krasnaya Zarya Sewn Goods Combine, the Samanagua Silk Combine and the Kokand Footwear Factory came out in support of the initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted heightened pledges for increasing the production of high-quality consumer goods. On the eve of the conference the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee approved these pledges and suggested that the republic's party organizations follow their example extensively.

The conference concluded that the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience into production and the consolidation of manufacturing and labor discipline and the consolidation of manufacturing and labor discipline make it possible to considerably raise the republic's socialist pledges and to produce various goods worth R1.8 billion over and above the 5-year plan. The republican party organizations, economic cadres, and labor collectives have been directed toward this.

RASHIDOV DIES 'SUDDENLY'; LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY

PM0109Z1 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died suddenly on 31 October 1983. A prominent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, he devoted his entire life to the great cause of building communism.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was born on 6 November 1917 in the town of Dzhizak, Uzbek SSR, in a poor peasant's family. He had been a member of the CPSU since 1939. He graduated from the Samarkand State University and the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the VKP.

He started work as a teacher in 1935. During the course of a number of years he was employed as a journalist.

From August 1941 he was engaged in Komsomol and party work in the Soviet Army, and took part in fighting against the German fascist invaders. In 1943, after being badly wounded, he was discharged from the Soviet Army and worked as an editor in a Samarkand Oblast newspaper. In 1944 he was elected secretary of the Samarkand Obkom. From 1947 he was editor of the republican newspaper QUIZIL OZBEKISTON subsequently he became chairman of the board of the Uzbek Writers' Union. From 1950 to 1959 Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to 1960 deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. From 1970 he was a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

From March 1959 until the final days of his life Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov held the office of first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee. At the party's 20th Congress he was elected candidate member of the Central Committee, and at the 22nd through 26th congresses member of the CPSU Central Committee.

From 1961 to 1966 he was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium, and from April 1966 candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 3rd through 10th convocations.

In all spheres of party, state and public life Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov displayed selfless devotion to the cause of communism, will, and persistence in carrying out the party's policy. Characteristic of him was a sense of things new and an ability to solve in a creative way questions of party and state life and to bring people together and to organize them.

Leading the republican party organization for almost a quarter of a century, he devoted all his rich experience of life, and all his talent as an organizer, to the development of the republic's economy and culture. During these years a powerful industrial and scientific-technical potential has been created in the Uzbek SSR, new branches of industry have been developed, and agriculture has become large-scale and mechanized. Uzbekistan has been turned into the country's main cotton-growing base.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was a well-known Soviet writer and journalist [publitsist]. He was the author of a number of novels, short stories, and theoretical works on topical problems of literature, and the international education and friendship of peoples. He was a member of the USSR Writers Union.

For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was twice decorated with the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Many state awards have been conferred upon him -- Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, Labor Red Banner, Red Star, Badge of Honor, and medals.

The bright memory of Sharif Rashidovich Rashidov, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, an ardent patriot and internationalist, will forever remain in the hearts of the Soviet people.

Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, T.N. Menteshashvili, Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, Yu. P. Maksimov, V.K. Mikhaylov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, K. Kamalov, N.M. Makhmudova, U. Umarov, R. Ashuraliyev, R.G. Gaipov, V.P. Yesin, M. Kamalov, A. Karimov, A.K. Karimov, S. Mamarasulov, Kh. Umarov, V.A. Khaydurov, M. Khudaybergenov, Kh.A. Shagazatov, G.M. Markov, A.S. Sadykov, Kh. Rustamova, N.P. Zheleznov, D. Yusupov, S.A. Azimov

Funeral Committee Named

GF311536 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1445 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers made the following announcement:

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have decided to set up a government committee for the funeral of Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, member of the (?USSR) Supreme Soviet Presidium, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor and laureate of the Lenin Prize.

It is to be composed of Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev as chairman and Ivan Anisimkin, Yerezhep Aytmuratov, Yuriy Maksimov, (?Viktor) Mikhaylov, Mirzamakhmud Musakhanov, [name indistinct], Akil Salimov, Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, Kallibek Kamalov, Naima Makhmudova, [name indistinct], Sarvar Zimov, (Galadin), Nikolay Zheleznov, Ibragimov, (Parshin), (?Rustanova) and Abid Sadykov.

Funeral Preparations

CF311340 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The funeral of Sharaf Rashidov will be held at the Soviet People's Friendship Palace named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The people will pay their last respects to the deceased between 1000 and 1900 on 1 November and between 0900 and 1400 on 2 November. The funeral ceremony will take place at 1400 on 2 November.

CPSU'S GRISHIN PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

PM281120 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Motherland's Awards Presented"]

[Excerpts] On 19 October in the Kremlin V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, presented orders and medals of the Soviet Union to a large group of workers from the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant and construction and installation organizations.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Grishin cordially congratulated the recipients on the important event, the presentation of USSR orders and medals to production frontrunners and innovators, and wished them new successes in the work to greet the Great October holiday and complete the annual targets and the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule.

GORBACHEV PAYS VISIT TO STAVROPOL KRAY 23-26 OCT

PM281043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Stavropol Kray"]

[Text] Stavropol, 26 Oct -- M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy of working people from the Ipatovskiy electoral okrug, visited Stavropol Kray 23-26 October. He toured kolkhozes and sovkhozes in several of the kray's agricultural regions, agro-industrial complex enterprises, and organizations and institutions, and showed interest in the work of rayon agro-industrial associations, the working and living conditions of field and livestock workers, and questions pertaining to the social development of rural areas, trade, and cultural, consumer, and medical services to the people.

In Ipatovo M.S. Gorbachev addressed a meeting with the voters, describing the country-wide progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982), November (1982), and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions for deepening the intensification of production in all sectors, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the Food Program, improving the style and methods of economic management, strengthening labor discipline, further boosting the people's prosperity, and safeguarding peace under the conditions of the unrestrained arms race unleashed by imperialism.

A talk took place with the members of the CPSU Kraykom Bureau, the krayispolkom, and first secretaries of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms. Discussion focused on the tasks of the kray party organization for mobilizing labor collectives to comprehensively improve the efficiency and quality of work, introduce the achievements of science, leading experience, and collective contracts with payment geared to end results, and successfully fulfill the current year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

During his tour of the kray M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom and Krayispolkom Chairman I.T. Taranov.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES ARTS ACADEMY 26 OCT

PM281526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Artists in the Peace Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The participants in the 38th USSR Academy of Arts session have been discussing the tasks of masters of fine arts in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The session continued its work in Moscow on 26 October.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, gave the concluding address at the session. He summed up the results of the creative discussions held during the session and described the tasks confronting the masters of fine arts in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and other party documents.

The session continues.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV MILITARY COUNCIL

PM311029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel Engineer B. Lyapkalo: "Enhancing Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Red Banner Kiev Military District -- A session of the district's military council examined the results of military and political training, and of socialist competition in the last training year.

The report by Colonel General Engineer V. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's political directorate, and other comrades' speeches noted that the military collectives have been vigorously struggling to successfully fulfill the military training plans and their competition pledges. However, the potential for enhancing the efficiency of military training, and for strengthening military discipline have not yet been fully exploited everywhere. The reasons for the shortcomings have been discovered, and specific instructions for eliminating them given. Army General I. Gerasimov, the district's commander, dwelt on the tasks of the forthcoming academic year.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the Military Council session.

CORRECTION TO SHCHERBITSKIY KHARKOV ADDRESS

The following correction is to be made to the item entitled "Shcherbitskiy 21 October Kharkov Address," which begins on page R 1 of the 31 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page R 7, paragraph five, last line should read: "...guaranteed the victory over the hated enemy. In our times, they are capable of ensuring a victory for peace." (supplying dropped line)

AFP: TV NEWS EDITOR DEMOTED FOR 'MISTAKES'

NC311510 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 31 (AFP) -- The editor-in-chief of Soviet televison news, Viktor Lyubovtsev, has been demoted following recent mistakes in new programs, it was learned here today.

Mr Lyubovtsev, who now works as a Radio Moscow commentator on foreign broadcasts, was replaced as head of news by Grigoriy Shevelev, television news management said. No date was given for the change, which was not reported in the Soviet press.

Among the errors Mr Lyubovtsev was criticized for was a report on the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada in which a map of the city of Grenada, Spain, was shown. Producers apologized for the mistake at the end of the news program.

The worst mistake, according to Soviet press sources, was when new presenter Igor Kirillov inserted into a statement by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on September 28, pages from a text which had nothing to do with the statement.

At the time, Soviet television officials said an administrative investigation had been set in motion.

REPUBLIC PAPERS REPORT PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM2771620 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 18 October 83 carries on page 3 a 50-word unattributed report under the heading "At the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" that the Presidium has relieved Marklen Kasymovich Bayalinov of his duties as chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Cinematography in connection with his transfer to other work.

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 October 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word AZERINFORM report under the heading "Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Baku Gorkom" that V.A. Guseynov has been relieved of duty as first secretary and member of the Baku party gorkom bureau for "failing to provide leadership in the work sector entrusted to him" and that F.E. Musayev has been elected first secretary and member of the Baku party gorkom bureau.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 October 1983 carries on page 3 a 50-word unattributed report under the heading "Chronicle" that G.N. Medzmariashvili has been appointed deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan by the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word LATINFORM report under the heading "Plenum of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom" that T.L. Dushkevich has been elected first secretary of the Daugavpils party gorkom in place of G.V. Bagnovets, who has been transferred to other work.

OREL OBLAST RAYKOM CHIEF EXPELLED FROM PARTY

PM281025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After a Check": "They Got Their Just Desserts"]

[Text] F. Meshkov, first secretary of Orel, CPSU Obkom, has informed the editors of the measures taken following a check of the letters to PRAVDA about V. Bologov, former first secretary of Uritskiy Party Raykom, who abused his official position.

The CPSU Obkom Bureau has expelled V. Bologov from the party. The apartment occupied illegally by him has been handed over to another family. The appropriated passenger car, which was built from new assemblies and components paid for by kolkhozes, has been handed over to one of the rayon's farms. V. Bologov has been removed from the post of deputy chairman of the Oblast Potrebsoyuz Board. He has fully reimbursed the expenditure connected with the private use of official transport.

Party members L. Aldushina and V. Aldushin have been given severe reprimands, with endorsement of their report cards, for subservience and for abetting him in the illegal acquisition of a passenger car. By decision of the higher organization L. Aldushina has been relieved of her duties as chairman of Uritskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz Board. V. Umeremkov, former manager of the Rayon Association of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, who also displayed subservience, has been given a severe reprimand, with endorsement of his CPSU member's report card.

M. Balashov, chairman of Uritskiy Rayispolkom, displayed impudence over the construction of a house into which his family was to have moved. Party member M. Balashov has been reprimanded for this.

The CPSU Obkom Bureau has entrusted the Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration with investigating reports received about instances of extortion and personal enrichment by workers of Uritskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department and State Motor Vehicle Inspectrate Department and calling the guilty persons to account.

OIL CONSUMPTION PLAGUED BY WASTE, FRAUD

LD310058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has discussed, among other questions, that of strengthening work on efficient and rational use of oil products. Here is a commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov:

[Begin Beketov video recording] Hello comrades. The importance and topicality of this issue discussed by the Politburo is obvious. Consumption of oil products in the country is increasing with every year, reaching hundreds of millions of tons, and so carelessness and bad management here results in great losses.

Analysis of the situation in various places shows that the task of saving oil products has not been fulfilled satisfactorily. Almost everywhere there has been serious violation of fuel consumption norms. What are the reasons for this? What are the channels for these losses? They are well known to managers of enterprises, drivers and machine operators. In agriculture, for instance, over consumption of fuel is taking place mainly because of insufficient loading of tractors, when the powerful steel giants are being used at half and even quarter capacity. Other causes are bad organization and low-quality repair of machinery, inadequate supply of modern equipment to oil storage areas and gasoline stations.

In the vehicle industry over consumption of fuel is caused by lax control over the consumption of fuel and oil materials, by an inadequate pool of trailers and semitrailers and by vehicles traveling empty. A serious, and one must admit, widespread wrongdoing are the additions [pripiski] being made to the volume of work reported. These additions create false fuel savings, which lead to drivers accumulating unreported surpluses of gasoline and to conditions for misappropriation.

It is necessary to restrain in every possible way the efforts of many managers to receive maximum funds for fuel, which sometimes considerably exceed their real needs.

The campaign carried out this autumn has revealed a rather interesting picture. To limit abuse in marketing the surplus of state coupons that has been created, the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products ordered that in the fourth quarter gasoline should only be distributed upon production of coupons bearing a special mark. As a result, during the last 5 days of September, demand for gasoline from petrol stations increased by 48 percent as compared with the previous 5 days -- which was clearly not caused by transportation needs -- while the sale of gasoline to individuals went down by 19 percent. It is not difficult to figure out where the gasoline allegedly saved by drivers was going.

One has to admit that for a long time only feeble attempts have been made to put a stop to the wasteful attitude toward oil products in our country. While higher tariffs can be imposed for overconsumption of electricity, heat, gas, and even water, and the guilty can be brought to justice, a similar system of sanctions for liquid fuel does not yet exist.

So you get machine operators riding about on super powerful tractors from field to shop to buy a pack of cigarettes, while new trucks transport fresh air instead of goods, or a rayon official decides that it would be easier to drive over and see rather than telephone another official. There is no shortage of people eager to fill their private cars with state gasoline.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has outlined measures for increasing the responsibility of managers in organizing work and creating at every work place conditions necessary for efficient and rational use of energy resources. The soviets of people's deputies can and should play a considerable role in this. They should oppose narrow departmental interests and solve the issues from genuinely state positions. It is essential to increase public participation in the struggle against waste of fuel and oil materials and to eliminate this practice.

Oil and all the products made from it have been obtained through difficult and often heroic work. They become more expensive every year, and one should use them carefully and efficiently. [end video recording]

PRAVDA VIEWS LOCAL PLANNING ORGANS' PROBLEMS

PM271328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences P. Taov, deputy chairman of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Local Initiative"]

[Text] Malchik -- In the process of comprehensive planning on an individual territory, regional interests are very closely interwoven with general state interests. This feature was noted by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his report on the USSR's 60th anniversary: "The most sensible use of natural and manpower resources and the climatic features of each republic, the most rational inclusion of this potential in the all-union potential -- that is what brings the greatest benefit to each region, each nation and ethnic group, as it does to the entire state."

The enhancement of local organs' independence in resolving economic questions undoubtedly promotes more vigorous manifestation of local initiative and the implementation of specific measures to enhance social production efficiency.

The range of the local soviets' rights and opportunities in territorial planning has expanded markedly recently. However, there are still frequent instances when some ministries and departments ignore comments and suggestions from the local soviets on economic issues. And this in turn is a delaying factor in the region's comprehensive development. I shall cite the following example:

The miners' city of Tyrnyauz is situated on our republic's territory in the Elbrus region. The city is growing and expanding. With every passing year its new construction sites' needs for construction materials, particularly brick, are increasing. Right now it has to import brick from over 100 km away. Yet unnecessary expenditure on transportation could be avoided if Tyrnyauz had its own brick plant. All the more so since there is more than enough raw material here for its production. Talks on the construction of a brick plant in Tyrnyauz have been underway for many years with the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. A bulky correspondence has accumulated on the subject. But the ministry disregards the conclusions of the USSR Gosplan.

The economic questions of any part of the country are resolved by dozens of organizations. To reach agreement in the work of different ministries and departments, we should obviously pay greater heed to the local planning organs' recommendations. They can make a substantial contribution to accounting and control over economic and social development. But their opinion is not always taken into account by ministries and central planning organs in compiling plans for enterprises. And this ultimately lessens the influence of local soviets and their planning organs on the process of economic and sociocultural development at all stages of planning and draft design.

Essentially there is no opportunity now for influencing enterprises of different ministries and departments in order to coordinate their activity in resolving questions of an intersectorial nature using local resources.

The regional planning organs have been set new tasks, and the volume of our territorial planning work has increased. In addition, local economic management concerns have expanded considerably. For instance, the limit on capital investments under the plan for the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR's economic and social development is now three times the 1965 level. Over this period the volumes of production from industry under dual jurisdiction have quadrupled, while the sale of consumer services to the population has increased almost fivefold and trade turnover has trebled. As we can see, the volume and complexity of the regional planning organs' work has increased several times over in recent years. Yet their structure and the numerical strength of their personnel, unchanged for the past 30 years, do not meet modern requirements.

It was 2 years ago that the USSR Gosplan and union republic Gosplans were asked to improve the standard of leadership over the drafting of state plans for economic and social development on a territorial basis. A statute on the RSFSR Gosplan and a statute on Kray and oblast planning commissions have now been approved. But, strange as it may seem, oblast and ravon planning organs still have no scientifically substantiated standard structure for their apparatus staffs. Their legal status has still not been brought into line with legislative acts.

The consolidation of local planning organs and the enhancement of their role in resolving regional problems means expanding the rights of the grassroot echelon not in form but in essence.

Yet this question is not always and not everywhere being resolved smoothly. Our republic's Council of Ministers once decided to strengthen the Gosplan apparatus. Our party obkom also approved this initiative. The staff of the republic's planning organ was increased through a small reduction (of one or two units) in the management apparatus of ministries and departments, including the republic Ministry of Agriculture. Despite the fact that this decision was agreed with the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, it was opposed by the RSFSR Ministry of Finance. It is pefectly obvious that, to improve the quality of planning work for a facility under the jurisdiction of the local soviets, it is essential to reinforce the apparatus of the regional planning organs by cutting back secondary organizations.

USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments frequently take crucial decisions without careful study of local features. The state of a region's manpower and natural resources and social conditions are not always analyzed in sufficient depth. And this sometimes leads to the point where some enterprises on the territory of local soviets are set reduced targets from above. Worse, plans are reduced for the production of consumer goods. Thus, without the agreement of the local soviets, the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry reduced the plan for the first quarter by 4.3 percent for the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Dairy Industry Association and by 8.3 percent for the Malchik Meat and Poultry Combine.

This practice disorganizes the collectives' work and has an adverse effect on labor discipline and competition. The shortcomings mentioned in particular at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum can to a considerable degree be eliminated if the local planning organs are more active in resolving fundamental questions linked with their regions' development. In our opinion, for this we should elaborate a system of normative acts guaranteeing the consideration of sectorial and territorial principles, as stipulated by the USSR Constitution, in administering the development of the national economy.

In actual fact we cannot expect effectiveness in fulfilling many targets set by the local Soviet ispolkoms without stepping up control over the activity of the enterprises and organizations located on their territory. Nor are there any economic levers to help make more rational use of labor resources at enterprises irrespective of their departmental subordination. Let the USSR Gosplan and the union republic Gosplans provide for draft plans for ministries and departments, with evaluations being made on them not only from the union republic governments but also from the autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, oblispolkoms, and krayispolkoms. In our view the control exercised by local Soviets over the use of fixed capital for nonproduction purposes and capital investments in sociocultural building should be stepped up. Enterprises under union and union republic jurisdiction must be obliged to coordinate questions concerning the production of consumer goods with local regulating organs, taking account of their enterprising proposals and comments. There is no doubt that the above-mentioned measures will promote the expansion of the local soviets' powers in resolving the most urgent national economic problems.

INITIATIVE ON CONSUMER GOODS QUALITY APPROVED

PM261214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry's F.N. Samoylov Cottom Combine in Ivanovo, the Zarya Footwear Production Association in Moscow, the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry's Yunost Sewn Goods Production Association in Dmitrov, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry's Imeni XXV Syezda KPSS Knitwear Factory in Voroshilovgrad, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's Uralmash Production Association, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry's Vilnvus Furniture Combine, which have called for socialist competition to be launched in the country to increase the produciton of high-quality consumer goods and have adopted stepped-up pledges for 1984-1985.

The CPSU Central Committee regards this patriotic initiative as an effort by the labor collectives to lend new impetus to the movement for all-round improvement in the quality of output produced and to make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 26 CPSU Congress decisions for further improving the Soviet people's well-being.

The Union Republic Communist Party Central Committes, the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the primary party organizations, union and autonomous republic Councils of Minsters, local Soviet ispolkoms, the AUCCTU, the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and the ministries and departments have been asked to perform organizational and political work to launch socialist competition among the workers, teams, shops, enterprises, and production associations to increase the output of consumer goods matching the best modern models. Enterprises, scientific research, design, and modeling organizations collectives must direct their efforts toward seeking additonal reserves for further improving the range and quality of goods and increasing their output and toward developing and assimilating articles with good consumer qualities. A sense of high responsibility and professional pride in the honor of the factory or plant trademark must be formed in enterprise workers.

Newspaper and journal editorial offices and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been instructed to regularly cover the collectives' achievements in socialist competition, to propagandize more widely the experience of leading depth, to cover their activity in a more skilled way, and to promote the development of the working people's creative activeness in the struggle to improve the quality and increase the output of consumer goods.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON MID-OCTOBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM261141 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the country's European territory the weather was mainly mild in the second 10-day period of October. In its northeastern half the temperature was 9-15 degrees, in the southwest it was 16-20 and in the eastern Ukraine and North Caucasus it was 20-23 degrees. There was air frost, temperatures falling to minus 2 degrees, but not everywhere; many areas did not have air frost at all. The average temperature in most parts of the territory for the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees above normal.

The mild weather aided the growth and development of winter grain crops: Daytime growth was apparent even in northern parts; preparations for the winter were nearing completion and fruit trees and berry bushes had lost most of their leaves.

There was a good bit of rain, 11-30 mm and more, in the Baltic area, the Northwest, North and Volga-Vyatka Regions, in far west oblasts and the center of the Ukraine, in most parts of the Central Chernozem and Ural Regions and Orenburg Oblast, and in the Middle Volga area. Over the remainder of the country's European territory there was less than 10 mm or no rain at all.

In the Transcaucasus it was mainly dry with near-normal temperatures. Conditions were good for the harvesting of late warmth-loving crops.

The weather stayed warm and mainly dry in the farming areas of West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. On occasions the temperature even reached 15-18 degrees. Frost was slight -- minus 3, in places minus 4, air frost, that is. The average temperature for the period was 5-7 degrees, which is 3-5 degrees above normal. All this contributed to the daytime vegetation and growth of winter crops. There was little precipitation, less than 10 mm in most places.

East Siberia had dry weather with near average temperatures; in southern parts of Krasnoyarsk Kray the temperature was 2-4 degrees above average.

It was colder than usual in cotton-sowing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: There were 1-3 degrees and in places as much as 6 degrees of ground frost nearly every day in most places. By day the temperature reached 15-20 degrees; at the start of the period it was 24-29 and in southern Turkemenia 30-32 degrees.

The frost accelerated leaf fall in the case of cotton plants. In many places the plants have stopped growing and in most fields nearly all the formed bolls have opened. This will aid the swift completion of the cotton harvest.

BRIEFS

RSFSR AGRICULTURE AWARD -- For their shock work in the fulfillment of the long-term program for the development of agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, awarded medals for the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR to a large group of workers, collective farmers and employees in Sverdlovsk Oblast [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 28 Oct 83 LD]

TASS REPORTS 29 OCT LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1507

LD291729 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today an artifical earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1507.

The satellite is carrying research equipment intended to continue exploration of outer space.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution of 93.02 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface of 449 kilometres, minimum distance of 431 km, and inclination of the orbit of 65 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

METEOROLOGICAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 28 OCT

LD281919 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The launching of a routine meteorological earth satellite, Meteor-2, was carried out today in the Soviet Union. The satellite was put on an orbit with these parameters: intial period of rotation -- 101 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (at apogee) -- 901 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (at perigree) -- 780 km; inclination of orbit -- 81.2 degrees.

On board the satellite are complexes of equipment to receive global pictures of clouds and the underlying surface in the visible and infrared ranges of the spectrum both for recording and for direct transmission, and also radiometry apparatus for continuous observations of the streams of penetrating radiation in near-earth space.

Apart from the scientific apparatus there are on the satellite: a system to ensure the satellite's orientation toward the earth; a system of electricity supply with autonomous orientation of the solar batteries toward the sun; a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the working of the satellite's service systems; a radio system for accurate measurement of the parameters of orbit; a radio complex for transmitting scientific information to earth.

The equipment set up on the satellite is functioning normally. The command and measuring complex is steering the satellite. Information from the satellite is arriving in the State Scientific Research Center for the Study of Natural Resources and the USSR Hydrometeorological Center of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, to be processed and used.

SALYUT-7 CREW CONTINUES ORBITAL ACTIVITIES

LD281321 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Cosmonauts Valdimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working aboard the orbital scientific station "Salyut-7" for four months now.

Last week the crew of the complex were engaged in unloading the "Progress-18" cargo ship, scheduled prophylactic measures at the station and conducted the regular cycle of geo-physical explorations with the use of the multi-channel photographic equipment "MKF-6M", spectrometres "MKS-M" and "SPEKTR-15".

The process of obtaining an experimental batch of a particularly pure albumen preparation has been effected on the Tavria unit for which the cargo ship brought modernised blocks.

One of the days of the past week was devoted to the all-round medical checkup of the crew. The bio-electrical activity of the heart in conditions of rest and the reaction of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular system to dosed physical load were checked. According to the results of the checkup, Comrades Lyakhov and Aleksandrov are healthy, feel well.

The flight of the scientific-research "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-9 -- Progress-18" complex is continuing.

Agricultural Observations

LD282016 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, who are now working on board the complex 'Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-9 -- Progress-18", have made hundreds of photographs of the earth's surface at the request of specialists of agriculture of the USSR.

At present time the members of the orbital expedition are making photography of arable lands in the south of the USSR -- in the Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, in the south of the Ukraine and also in the Black Soil Zone. This is done in order to evaluate the state of the land so as to be able to forecast the future harvests.

A short time ago Lyakhov and Aleksandrov observed from outer space the course of harvesting and at times gave advice: The cosmonauts were set the task of determining the state of ripening of grain crops. The outer space crew were also watching the state of cotton fields in the Soviet Central Asian republics.

The previous space crews also gave assistance to the workers in agriculture. Thus, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, the members of the previous crew in "Salyut-7", spotted a seat of soil erosion in the Krasnodar territory. This information was speedily transmitted back to earth and helped take the necessary measures in due time. There are also other examples how outer space crews helped detect seats of water and wind erosion and eliminate them.